The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4645. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

What class of people will be most susceptible to attacks from cholera?

Evidently those affected with any disease of the stomach, liver or any of the organs appertaining to digestion. This class of persons undoubtedly will be more liable to contract this disease than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we restore and keep these organs in a healthy and normal condition? We answer, by attention to diet, avoiding all undue excitement, using moderate exercise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to directions, of that great strengthening tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots and herbs from which it is made are gathered in Germany, and their virtues, in the form of extracts, extracted by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists this country affords. It is

NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION

in any sense of the word; contains no whisky, rum or any other intoxicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families without any fear or risk of those using it contracting the disease or vice of intemperance. We wish this fact distinctly understood, as many are apt to confound this Bitters with the many others before the public prepared from liquor of some kind.

During the

CHOLERA SEASON

of 1849 this Bitters was extensively used throughout the entire country

AS A PREVENTIVE,

and we have not heard of a single instance in which this Bitters was used where the person suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera.

The great strengthening Tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!!

resulting from any cause whatever.

Prostration of the System,

induced by

SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS,

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,

MALE OR FEMALE,

ADULT OR YOUTH,

will find in this Bitters

a pure tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effect.

This Bitters will cure the most severe cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

and diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs, and is the only sure, certain and safe remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

All are more or less affected during the Spring and Fall, with torpidity of that important organ of digestion, the liver. This Bitters, without containing any preparation of mercury, or by purging, acts powerfully on this organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and gives a tone to the whole system; hence

HEALTH, ENERGY AND STRENGTH

take the place of

Sickness, Debility and Lassitude.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility,

Diseases of the Kidneys.

And Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

We have a host of testimonials from all parts of the country, but space will allow of the publication of but few of them; hence we select those of well-known persons, whose intelligence and discrimination are beyond doubt, and we will pay one thousand dollars to any one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1866.

I consider HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

From A. McMakin, Esq., New-York, No. 663 Broadway, March 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS procured at your establishment.

A member of the family has been for many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer similar sufferers to

Yours truly,

A. McMAKIN.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259 Canal-st.:

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhœa.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1862.

From Rev. Levi J. Bach, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.:

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and now know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which these Bitters are recommended to them Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters are intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,

No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

PRICE:

Single bottle $1, or a half dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch-st.,

Philadelphia, Penn.

JONES & EVANS,

Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

The agency in NEW-YORK is at

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 Broadway.

OLD WORLD.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Advices from London of Last Night.

Probable Renewal of the German War.

Expected Attack of Prussia Upon Bavaria.

Discussions on the French Boundary Demand.

Disinterested Artful-Dodgers on Both Sides.

France is Anxious to Aid in the Reorganization of Germany.

She Wants No Insignificant Territorial Aggrandizement.

Horse-Talk of the Moniteur du Soir.

Why France Happens to be Remounting Her Cavalry.

Instructions of the Emperor---(Not Given.)

Prussia's Treaty of Alliance with the German States.

Preparations for Consolidation and Annexation.

A Peace Missionary from Italy to Germany.

Austrian and Italian Prisoners to be Exchanged.

Address of Gen. Garibaldi to His Volunteers.

Revocation of Military Laws in Russia.

Grand Military Review by the Prince of Wales.

The English Markets of Tuesday Afternoon.

Consols, 87 7-8---Five-Twenties, 68 1-2---Illinois, 76---Erie, 44.

THE WAR.

ANTICIPATED RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

Probable Aggression by Austria upon Bavaria.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 14—Evening.

Advices have been received from the continent indicating the probable renewal of the war between the Prussians and Bavarians upon the territory of the latter power, and great fears are entertained of such an event.

FRENCH CLAIMS.

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Voice of the Parisian Press—Unrevealed Instructions of the Emperor.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 13.

The *Constitutionel* says that while France has a right to compensation from Prussia, her true interest is not an insignificant territorial aggrandisement, but to aid the reorganization of Germany, for the interest of Germany and of Europe.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, alluding to the statement of the London *Times*, that it discovers warlike intentions on the part of France in the purchase of cavalry horses and saltpetre, says the French Government has hastened the cavalry remount because a foreign Government has bought over 20,000 horses in France. There is a full supply of powder on hand, and no necessity for saltpetre. The *Moniteur* goes on to show the specific instructions of the Emperor,

THE FRENCH FUNDS.

The Bourse is heavy. The Rentes closed at 68f. 90c.

PRUSSIA.

EFFORTS TOWARD PEACE.

The Treaty of Alliance Being Signed by the German Governments.

BERLIN, Monday, Aug. 23.

The treaty of alliance forwarded by Prussia to the German Governments with which she is on terms of friendship, has been partly signed, and will be completed by the remainder in a few days.

Preparations for Annexation.

The preparations for the contemplated annex-

The Levy on the City of Frankfort.

A Committee has been appointed to report on the Frankfort contribution.

ITALY.

A MISSION FOR PEACE.

Gen. L. Marmora Sent Out at a Special Envoy.

FLORENCE, Monday, Aug. 13.

Gen. LA MARMORA has left for Germany *viâ* Paris, intrusted with a mission for the conclusion of peace.

The Armistice—Prisoners to be Exchanged.

FLORENCE, Monday, Aug. 13.

The armistice, which commences to-day, will end on September 19, with a day's notice on either side. The provisioning of Venice is to be free, and prisoners are to be exchanged.

Garibaldi's Address to his Volunteers.

BRESCIA, Monday, Aug. 13.

GARIBALDI has issued an address to the volunteers, in which he expresses the hope that they will respect the conditions of the armistice, and conform to the orders of the Government.

Austrian War Material Sent to Vienna—Police Prisoners Discharged.

PADUA, Monday, Aug. 13.

It is said that the commanders of the Austrian fortresses in Venetia are directed to send to Vienna all movable war material before the 25th inst. All the Italians in the hands of the Austrian Police have been discharged.

RUSSIA.

MARTIAL LAW RESTRICTED.

It is Abolished in Thirteen Districts,

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Aug. 13.

The martial law which has been in operation in thirteen districts of the empire, have been abolished.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GRAND REVIEW BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Thirty Thousand Soldiers Paraded.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 13.

The Prince of Wales reviewed thirty thousand volunteers in Yorkshire on Saturday.

Decrease of Cholera.

The cholera is declining in London.

A Heavy Failure.

W. BATES, ironmaster, of Tunstall, has failed, with liabilities to the amount of half a million dollars, half of which is secured by the works, of which he was owner.

COMMERCIAL.

London Stock Markets.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 14—Evening.

The following are the official quotations on the Stock Exchange at the close of business to-day:

Consols for money, 87⅞.

United States Five-Twenties, 68¼.

Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 76.

Erie Railway Shares, 44.

Liverpool Coston Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 14—Evening.

There is no change to report in the Cotton Market. Prices are firm and the sales to-day were 10,000 bales.

BY STEAMSHIPS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA AT HALIFAX

HER DATES ARE TO THE 5TH INST.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The steamship *Cuba*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, *viâ* Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. She has 47 passengers for this port and 189 for Boston.

The steamer *Cyclone*, of Glasgow, was detained in Great Yarmouth Roads on suspicion of infringing the Neutrality Proclamation with respect to Spain and Chili. She was ostensibly bound from Hamburg to Rio de Janeiro, and is pierced for ten guns. She was detained at the request of the Spanish Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Seizure of Fenian War Materials.

There has been an extensive discovery and seizure of Fenian ammunition and materials in Limerick.

Jamaica in Parliament.

In the House of Lords the Jamaica affair had been debated, and the conduct of the officials denounced; but it was held that GOV. EYRE could not be indicted or accused of murder.

The Hyde Park Riots.

The disturbances in Hyde Park had also been debated. Earl RUSSELL denounced the course of the Home Secretary for withdrawing the police from the park, and Earl DERBY defended him.

Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

In the House of Commons Lord NAAS moved a second reading of the bill for the continuance in Ireland of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. He stated that 756 arrests had been made in all. Three hundred and twenty still remain in prison and still indulge in seditious language. He showed that the Fenian movement still continued and the consequent necessity for the present measure.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved an amendment declaring that the cause for the continuance of the suspension of the act no longer exists.

Mr. GLADSTONE supported the measure of the Government, which was carried by 105 to 91.

On the following evening the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. DILLON moved an amendment providing that the operations of the act shall extend only to persons now in prison and to such others as may come into Ireland after passing the present act.

This was rejected by 58 to 13.

Extradition Treaty with France.

The House debated the bill amending the Extradition Treaty with France. Some members contended that it was a measure of subserviency toward France, and would lead to the extradition of supposed criminals on insufficient grounds.

The Government combated these views, and the bill was passed to a second reading by 77 to 14.

The Ocean Telegraph News.

New-York advices of Aug. 1, received by the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, appeared in the English papers of the 4th, the day the *Cuba* sailed from Liverpool.

The London *Daily News'* City article says: "The process of equalization of prices as between England and America, through the medium of the cable, continues to prejudice the question of American securities."

Messrs. BARINGS BROS. report a large business in United States Five-twenties.

Letter from Mr. Bright.

The Secretary of the "Reform League" at Birmingham has received the following from Mr. BRIGHT in reply to an application to the honorable gentleman to attend an "open air" meeting:

ROCHDALE, July 27.

DEAR SIR: I must ask your friends to excuse me if I am unable to attend the meeting on the 31st inst. After the labors of the session I cannot at once enter on these of public meetings in connection with the great question on which the session has been mainly wasted. I suppose your meeting will be held in the open air, and I dare not attempt to speak in the open air. I hope, before another session, some steps may be taken to enroll workingmen, now unfranchised, in associations which will enable them to bring their demands for the suffrage with increased effect before Parliament during the next session. Some concession to them cannot be far off, and the extent of it will depend much on their own organized efforts on behalf of their own cause. I regret very much not to be able [illegible] now to take part in your movement.

I am, respectfully, JOHN BRIGHT.

THE WAR.

Peace Prospects—The Place for Negotiations.

No new facts have transpired in regard to peace prospects and negotiations.

Prague seems to be fixed upon as the place for the negotiations, and it was expected they would shortly commence.

Prussians Retiring.

The Prussians have commenced the evacuation of Lower Austria, in order to take up a position within the settled line of demarkation between the two armies.

How Austria Suffers.

A convention for the payment of twenty millions of thalers by Austria has already been signed.

Wurtemburg at Truce with Prussia.

An armistice has been concluded between Wurtemburg and Prussia.

Navigation of the Rhine.

An armistice has been concluded in reference to the Fortress of Mentz, which reopens the navigation of the Rhine.

Opening of Trade.

Trade between Frankfort, Mannheim and Heidelberg is again open.

Affairs at Frankfort.

A much better feeling prevails at Frankfort, the soldiers billeted upon the inhabitants having been removed to the barracks.

ITALY AND VENETIA.

A Florence telegram of the 2d inst. says that the Italian Government has agreed to an armistice of four weeks from to-day. The union of Venetia to Italy is assumed without any conditions. The question of frontiers is reserved for future negotiations. The armistice is concluded upon the basis of military *uti possedetis*.

A Paper Currency.

A royal decree has been published, ordering a forced currency in the Venetian provinces occupied by the Italians.

The Southern German States.

It is stated that negotiations between Prussia and the Southern German States will commence as soon as the King of Prussia and Count BISMARCK return to Berlin, which they were expected to do on the 5th.

The New Italian Loan.

The Italian Government has issued a decree ordering a national loan of three hundred and fifty million livres.

Official Indignation.

The Prussian *Gazette* indignantly repudiates the charges of the Bavarian journals that Prussia had in any way infringed the conditions of the armistice.

Benedek's Retreat.

The military correspondent of the *Times* with the Austrian army gives an account of Marshal BENEDEK's retreat, describes the demoralization of his troops, and says that every messenger from Vienna was charged to say on his return "make peace, or the army will be annihilated."

FRANCE.

Claims on Confederate Property by the United States.

It is stated that the Government of the United States has preferred claims against certain persons in France who have disposed of public property belonging to the Southern Confederation.

A Newspaper Suppressed.

The Imperial decree suppresses the *Courier du Domanche*.

Effects of the War on France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that the result of the war has occasioned a deep feeling of discontent in France. The Emperor himself was confident of Austria being the victor, and hardly conceded the hope that he should obtain the Rhine Provinces without the loss of a single man.

Financial.

The Bourse closed quiet on the 3d at 69f. 25c. for the Rentes.

INDIA.

Bombay and Calcutta Markets.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, July 24.

Cotton dull. Discount rate reduced one per cent. Exchange 1s. 11½d.

CALCUTTA, Monday, July 23.

Exchange 2s. 1¼d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Contrary to expectations and hopes, the Bank rate remains at 10 per cent.

There is an active discount demand for payments on the 4th.

The private bank of KENNEDY & Co., of Dublin, has suspended payment. Their liabilities are believed to be considerable.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Aug. 3.

COTTON—The sales of the week have been 75,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and 25,000 bales to exporters. Sales to-day 7,000 bales. The market opened with an advance of 3-16d., but it was subsequently lost, closing to-day dull. Quotations are: Orleans Fair, 16d.; Orleans Middling, 14½d.; Mobile Fair, 15¼d.; Mobile Middling, 14d.; Uplands Fair, 15¼d.; Uplands Middling, 14d. Stock in port 902,500 bales, including 368,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was quiet with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, AUG. 3.

The market is generally firmer, with an advance. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report Flour firmer and advanced 6d.@1s. 6d. for sacks on the week. Wheat firm, and advanced 2d.@3d. for central on the week; Winter Red 10s. 6d.@11s. Corn easier at 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d. for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—AUG. 3.

BEEF quiet and steady. PORK steady. BACON quiet. LARD quiet at 37s. 6d. TALLOW active at 42s 6d.@44s. 6d. BUTTER flat.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—AUG. 3.

ASHES quiet. SUGAR advancing; closing quiet. COFFEE steady. RICE steady. LINSEED OIL firmer. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive at 33s.@33s. PETROLEUM firmer at 1s. 10d.@2s.

LONDON—(BANKING.)—BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON quiet and steady. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE dull and downward, with a decline of 6d.@1s. RICE steady. TEA inactive.

Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 4—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull and prices weak.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4—Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 87¼@87¼ for money.

United States Five-twenties, 68¼@68¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 74¾@74¾; Erie Railroad, 41¾.

Bullion in Bank of England has increased £76,000.

Latest News per Cuba.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Peace is generally accepted as good as assured.

The Federal troops are evacuating Mentz.

The French iron-clad squadron is lying moored in Villafranca Bay, near Nice.

The Paris Bourse closed quiet yesterday at 69f. 25c. for the Rentes.

THE MAILS BY THE NEW-YORK.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton Aug. 1, arrived here this morning. The main points of her news—not anticipated by the Atlantic cable—have been telegraphed, *viâ* Cape Race, but the following details are of interest.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Preliminaries of Peace—Announcement of the Armistice.

PARIS, Saturday, July 28—12:30 P. M.

The following announcement has just been posted up at the Bourse:

"The Plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Austria have signed an armistice of four weeks.

Herr VON DER PFORDTEN has signed on behalf of Bavaria, and the other South German States."

Exchanging Ratifications.

NIKOLSBURG, Saturday, July 28.

The ratifications of the preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Austria were exchanged to-day. An armistice was also signed with Bavaria for the 2d of August.

The consent of Italy being requisite to the arrangement for an armistice to the evening of the 26th of August, it could only begin on the 2d, and has been preceded by a prolongation of the truce till the latter date.

SUNDAY, July 29.

Herr VON DER PFORDTEN took his departure yesterday for Vienna.

The King leaves to-day to inspect the troops in the Marchfeld, proceeding this morning to Welfersdorf and Ladendorf, and subsequently to Markgraf and Neusiedel.

The chief headquarters, however, will still remain here after his visit to the Marchfeld. His Majesty will return to this town previous to his departure for Breslau, *viâ* Prague.

An Official Announcement from Vienna.

VIENNA, Friday, July 27.

The armistice and preliminaries of peace between Austria and Prussia, signed yesterday at Nikolsburg, contain the following conditions:

"Austria is not included in the reorganization to be undertaken in Germany. She recognizes all the arrangements that will be made by Prussia in Northern Germany, inclusive of territorial changes. Schleswig is to be ceded to Prussia, and Holstein will pay part of the war expenses."

A Statement from Berlin.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 29.

The *National Zeitung* and some other morning papers state the following to be the territorial acquisitions stipulated for in the peace preliminaries: "The Elbe Duchies, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and perhaps also Upper Hesse and Frankfort will be incorporated with Prussia. Saxony will preserve her former line of frontier, assuming however, in relation to Prussia, a similar position to that which the Elbe Duchies were intended to occupy according to the February Treaty.

How the Arrangement is Regarded in Paris.

The *Constitutionnel* of July 29 contains an article signed by M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC, in which it states the following to be the bases of the arrangement by which the armistice has been prolonged:

"The territorial integrity of Austria is to be maintained, excepting as far as regards Venetia. Saxony is also to preserve her territorial integrity. Austria accepts the formation of a Confederation of Northern Germany under the exclusive direction of Prussia. The States of Southern Germany will retain their separate international existence and independence, and will be free to group themselves as they think proper. Austria will pay Prussia an indemnity of 75,000,000f."

The *Constitutionnel* adds:

"These conditions are equitable, considering the state of things created by the war. The territorial integrity of Austria, notwithstanding the disastrous issue of the conflict, is an important stipulation, which must be applauded by all enlightened and prudent minds—by all who consider an advantage of the greatest importance to be the maintenance of a great moderating power in the centre of Europe. We have reason to believe that M. BENEDETTI, French Ambassador at Berlin, who was present at Nikolsburg, had instructions to insist likewise on the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Saxony."

The *Patrie* of July 31 says:

"The treaty signed at Nikolsburg secures the preservation of the Kingdom of Saxony alone. The Prussian Government is entirely free to incorporate either all or part both of Hanover and Electoral Hesse. At Berlin the incorporation of these States is regarded as certain. The preliminaries of peace between Austria and Italy make no mention of the Trent Province. They merely state the necessity of establishing by a definitive treaty the frontier line between Italy and Austria. Prince NAPOLEON leaves Florence this evening on his return to France. It is believed that he will stop at Vichy."

The Meaning of the Preliminaries—Can the Peace be Permanent.

From the London Times, July 30.

The actual words of the preliminaries are not yet before the world. The exclusion of Austria from Germany is mentioned as the main point at issue; but while some suppose that Austria only accepts a Confederation of Northern Germany, under the exclusive direction of Prussia, others aver that Austria is to be entirely ousted from Germany and to be allowed no connection whatever with those States of Southern Germany which "will retain their separate international existence and independence, and will be free to group themselves as they think proper." The difference is significant. The Prussian Government feels, or affects, a certain awe at the magnitude of the work it has undertaken, and professes to aim no higher than the foundation of "a Federal State composed of allied Northern and Middle Germany," leaving "the regulation of its relations with the States south of the Main to a future time." The immediate territorial aggrandizement of Prussia would for the present only embrace the Elbe Duchies, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and perhaps Grand Ducal Hesse and Frankfort. The Kingdom of Saxony would preserve its territorial integrity, but on the same conditions as have already been offered to Hanover and the other Northern States, viz.: A subjection to Prussia in all their military organization, and in the management of foreign affairs. North of the Main, at least, there would then be, so far as all the rest of the world is concerned, but one nation and one Power, and that would embrace a territory inhabited by fully thirty millions of souls. South of the Main there would be another State of about eight or ten millions, of which Bavaria would be the nominal head, but which it might be hoped to bring into some terms of close alliance with the Northern Confederacy, so as to submit it also, indirectly, to Prussian ascendancy.

We need hardly advert to the danger of future complications for which *a patched-up peace of this nature leaves the door open.* Austria is just now prostrate; the rivalries among her subject races affect her more nearly than even the presence of her foreign foe at the gates of her capital. Peace on any terms is now for her a necessity, notwithstanding the thorough efficiency which her army is said to have attained. But peace will give her breathing time, and her army will supply the means to re-assert her sway over her disaffected subjects. Released from pressing disquietude, Austria will feel that so long as she holds Vienna and possesses a powerful army she is a German State—nay, that she must to the end be a German State or cease to be. She will still look back to Germany, where the cluster of Southern States will have no other resource but in her support. The old evils of Germany, the rivalry between Austria and Prussia, and the vain efforts of the minor States to establish a balance between them, the struggle between two or three Germanies, will be reproduced, only with this difference—that the vastly increased strength of the North will make it more than a match for its Southern opponents, and will drive them into the arms of that foreign Power which has profited by German divisions ever since the time of the Thirty Years' War. The influence of France, the moderation of the King of Prussia, and the Conservative tendencies of all diplomatic bodies may induce the negotiators of Nikolsburg to come to a final arrangement on the terms of the alleged Preliminaries. But the Peace of Nikolsburg, like that of Villafranca or Zurich, would, at the utmost, settle the international differences. The great home German question would be still referred to a national Parliament, and this might break through the cobwebs of the Nikolsburg Peace as easily as CAVOUR, GARIBALDI, and CRALDINI managed to break through the barrier that the Conqueror of Solferino trusted he had forever raised against the aspirations of Italian unity. In his long-projected rupture with Austria, the aims of the Prussian Monarch or of his Minister were, perhaps, sufficiently moderate; the Elbe Duchies, the harbor of Kiel, the management of the naval affairs of North Germany, and, at the utmost, a strip of territory joining the Rhenish Provinces with the main bulk of the Prussian dominions—such were, no doubt, the limits Prussian ambition traced to itself at the outset, and the attainment of such objects would have given her sufficient ascendancy over the Bund to outweigh Austria in its councils. In these views Prussia had in all probability the sympathy and supplied, and a quick sympathy pervades the whole of Europe. Notwithstanding our policy of non-intervention, it cannot be doubted that the English people have felt this year a closer, a deeper and a more genuine interest in great Continental events than at any former period. We cannot help it. When we know people intimately, and hear from day to day all about their doings, we cannot but feel a lively interest in them. This influence is likely to be still more marked in the present case. The two worlds have formerly been so widely separated. The one was new and the other old. Their political connection has been gradually sundered; their histories have been quite apart; their ways of thought distinct. Perhaps, as was natural, we took more interest in them than they in us, as a father will be more interested in the rapid progress of his son than the son in the steady success of his father. But now, if all analogies be not misleading, every feeling of isolation must be dissipated on both sides. We cannot have such constant knowledge of each other without being always in each other's thoughts. The more we know the more we want to know, and the more we shall continually know. Such evidence of close connection impresses the imagination. A veil seems torn or a mist dissipated. We not only hear from each other; we actually touch. America cannot fail to live more in Europe and Europe in America. Nor is the effect of this close communication only to be anticipated in a keener sympathy and a closer relation; it must be seen in a quickened and more energetic life. The more men are brought together, the keener does their life become, the more vigorous, rapid, and energetic are their thoughts. Like the difference between the world when split up into divided and separate communities and when united in one living and rapid organization. For the purpose of mutual intercourse the whole world is fast becoming one vast city. It was built on two sides of a deep river, but these are now united, and the city is one. Such are some of the prospects opened to us by this great victory over nature.

Ratification by the Emperor of Austria of the Preliminaries Agreed on at Nikolsburg.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Sunday, July 29, 1866.

The preliminaries agreed on at Nikolsburg have been ratified by the Emperor, and it is to be expected that a treaty of peace will soon be concluded, as the King of Prussia is very desirous to get back to his capital, and this Government ardently wishes to be freed from the presence of its unwelcome visitors, who have almost exhausted the resources of the Duchy of Silesia, Bohemia and Moravia. It is definitely settled that Prussia shall have the supreme command of the forces of the German Sovereigns whose territories are to the north of the line of the Main, and also that her diplomatic agents shall represent those potentates in foreign countries. As has before been said, Prussia is to have the southern of Hanover and the northern part of Hesse-Cassel, in order that her eastern and western (Rhenish) provinces may be united. The fate of Bavaria has not yet been decided on, but I am told that she will hardly escape without some loss of territory "on both sides of the Rhine." It is definitely settled that Austria shall cease to be a member of the German Bund, but as a European Power she will be at liberty to conclude alliances with Northern Germany (Prussia) and with Southern Germany, "should Bavaria and the other States south of the Main think fit to form a league." One of the conditions in the preliminaries of peace is, that Austria shall pay to Prussia $40,000,000 as an indemnification for her extraordinary outlay during the war, but from that sum Prussia has to deduct $20,000,000—that is $18,000,000 for the share of Austria in Schleswig-Holstein and $5,000,000 in payment of the contributions levied in different Austrian provinces occupied by the enemy's troops. The Prussian armies are preparing to retire behind a line of demarcation drawn from Eger, in the west, to Oderberg, in the east, by way of Pilsen, Tabor, Neuhaus, Znaim, Hradisch and Napagedl. From an influential members of the diplomatic corps I learn that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH would hardly have escaped without loss of territory had not the Emperor of the French interceded most energetically in his behalf. Of the state of the relations between Prussia and the Southern German States little more is known than that she intends to make them pay a part, if not the whole of the expenses she has incurred during the war.

About ten days ago the French Minister for Foreign Affairs *requested Prince Metternich to inform his Government that France gave Venetia back to Austria, "in order that she herself might cede it to Italy."* The Ambassador was unwilling to make such a disagreeable communication to Count MENSDORFF, and the Duke DE GRAMONT was therefore instructed to inform the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs that Venetia had ceased to belong to France. The latest news from the southern part of the Empire is, that the Austrian troops and the Tyrolese Volunteers have been obliged to retreat to the town of Botzen, on the Eizack, which is no great distance from the Brenner. I know not whether Italian troops are in Roveredo and Trent, but it is probable that they are, for on the 24th inst. Lieut.-Gen. VON KUHN informed the Imperial Stattholder in Inspruck that he was massing his troops in the valley of the Adige, "it being his intention to fall back on and defend the German (northern) part of the Tyrol." On the 23d inst. three companies of Italian troops crossed the frontier into the Tyrol in the neighborhood of Grigno, and at the same time 40,000 men advanced through the valley of Cembra with the intention of turning the left flank of the Austrians. It is very doubtful whether the Imperial Government will consent to cede the Southern Tyrol to the King of Italy, as it has the conviction that it can, when at peace with Prussia, hold its own against the largest army he can possibly bring into the field. The Vienna diplomatists fear that the occupation of the Southern Tyrol by Italian troops will be a great impediment to the conclusion of peace between the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH and King VICTOR EMMANUEL. There are so many spies in Dalmatia that Lieut.-Gen. VON PHILLIPPOVICH, the commander of the Imperial forces in the province, has resolved to bring all those persons who may be accused of plotting against the safety of the State before a drum-head court.

Part Taken by the Emperor Napoleon in Expediting Negotiations.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, July 28—6 P. M.

The following telegrams have been received:

VIENNA, 27th.—The Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia have affixed their initials to the preliminaries of peace. An armistice of four weeks has been concluded, during which the negotiations for the definitive signature of the peace will be pursued.

28th.—The *Gazette* of this city says: "The suspension of arms which has just expired has been prolonged to the 2d of August. From that day an armistice of four weeks has been concluded. Count KAROLYI has brought the preliminaries of peace agreed upon between him and Count BISMARCK to be ratified."

At the opening of the Paris Bourse to-day an announcement was posted up that the French Government had received intelligence which fully corroborates the foregoing dispatches, and adding that Baron VON DER PFORDTEN had likewise accepted the armistice on the part of Bavaria and of the States of Southern Germany.

I am assured that it required an "energetic" dispatch from the Emperor Napoleon to the Prussian headquarters to obtain the assent of Prussia. The point on which the King was most exacting was the war indemnity demanded from Austria, which is said to have been so enormous that she found it impossible in her present financial condition to pay. If I am rightly informed the Emperor Napoleon gave the Prussian Government to understand that his patience, as well as the patience of Europe, was very nigh exhausted by exorbitant pretensions, put forward seemingly, with the object of rendering any arrangement impossible, and that if persisted in it would be for France to consider what she should do. I also hear that another telegram, not less significant than friendly, was at the same time, or nearly at the same time, sent to the headquarters of the Italian army.

The *Mimorial Diplomatique* has the subjoined:

"The mission of mediator which NAPOLEON III. had undertaken expires legally as soon as the definitive armistice between the belligerent parties shall have been concluded and the preliminary bases admitted by the respective Plenipotentiaries. The duration of the armistice will be for one month, with the faculty of prolongation. During the continuance of the armistice the belligerents will maintain the *status quo* of the day when the preliminary truce was agreed to. In order to convert these agreements into a treaty, a new Conference will meet immediately. According to the custom of diplomacy the final negotiations will be pursued on neutral territory. Thus, after the interview at Villafranca, where the preliminaries of peace were agreed upon between NAPOLEON III. and FRANCIS JOSEPH, the City of Zurich was selected as the place of meeting of the Conference for the signature of peace. At a later period, when there was a question of a Congress to regulate the situation of Italy, Baden-Baden was designated as the seat of the meeting. The war in progress between the three German Powers would not permit for the present the choice of any German territory. It is more than probable that, as in 1859, the approaching Conference will assemble in some city of Switzerland, a country eminently neutral, the central position of which renders communication between the Powers interested so easy."

The Conditions on which Prussia Consented to an Armistice.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 26, 1866.

I am enabled to communicate a general sketch of the conditions laid down by this Government prior to the assenting to the suspension of hostilities, which expired this day at noon. Prussia demanded:

1. That a North German Confederacy be created, comprising all States this side of the River Maine.

2. That a South German Confederacy be created on the other side of that river.

3. That the Northern Confederacy be placed under Prussian supremacy, and the Southern under the Bavarian supremacy; and that Austria be not included in either of them.

4. That a common Parliament be instituted for both Confederacies to legislate upon sundry subjects, of chiefly commercial import, to be hereafter determined. (I do not know whether my version of this clause is correct, but I believe that it included a proviso to the effect that even if no common Parliament were established the two Confederacies were to have the same standard of money, measure and weight.)

5. That Prussia be allowed to annex in perpetuity Holstein, Southern and Central Schleswig, (Northern Schleswig to revert to Denmark should the people themselves so decide by a *suffrage universel*,) and parts of Hesse, Hanover and Saxony.

6. That Austria cede Venice to Italy without receiving any compensation.

7. That Austria refund to Prussia a portion of the cost of war, to be fixed in subsequent negotiations.

This programme

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Sketch of Health Laws—The Health Officer's Defence—Dr. Crane on the Condition of Raymond-street Jail, Brooklyn—Physicians of this City Charged with Misrepresenting Cholera Cases—Order to Physicians—Vital Statistics—Dr. Harris' Letter.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the Chair.

Col. BLISS, Attorney of the Board, being called upon, presented the following

SKETCH OF HEALTH LAWS IN THIS CITY.

The impression seems to prevail quite generally that the powers given to the Metropolitan Board of Health, by the act creating it, are wholly unprecedented in the history of the State. This impression would be harmless, were it not that interested parties avail themselves of it to clamor against its constitutionality, and to appeal to the Courts to impede, if not to wholly stop its operation. These appeals, though not thus far so successful as their originators hoped, have certainly availed to induce the Courts in some cases to curtail the sphere of the Board's operations, and to interfere with its decisions, (as one of the Judges has said extra-judicially: "If it is impossible to strip the law of some of its obnoxious and unprecedented features, without impairing its constitutionality, it would in my opinion be the just and fair course,") while all the Judges seem to approach its consideration with fear and trembling. I have been led by this state of things to examine into the history of the Health Laws of this State. A brief sketch of the former statutes upon this subject may be at once interesting and instructive to the Board. I think it will show that they contain the germ and principle of every feature of the present law that has been attacked, while many of the powers granted by them are far more sweeping than those now conferred, and could be exercised with far less regard to what are called the rights of property and the rights of the citizen, (terms which are interpreted by interested parties to mean the right to do as you choose,) than at present. The first Health Act which I have found was passed May 4, 1784, forming chapter 57 of the laws as published in 1 Greenleaf, page 117. It is entitled "An Act to prevent the bringing in and spreading of infectious distemper in this State," and is purely a Quarantine Act, its provisions giving the Governor (or the person administering the affairs of the Government, as he is usually styled in the earlier acts,) the power to appoint a physician to inspect all vessels, being apparently the origin of the present office of Health Officer. The next act was passed March 27, 1794, and is to be found in 3 Greenleaf, page 144, chap. 53. Its title is "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to prevent the bringing in and spreading of infectious distempers in this State.'" This act, while also a quarantine law, adds a provision (sec. 2,) allowing persons infected to be sent out of the State, and for the first time introduces that broad discretionary power which constitutes a necessary ingredient of every health law, by giving the Governor power "to do every other act and thing which may be thought necessary to carry into effect the objects of this and the act aforesaid." On April 1, 1796, there was passed "An Act to prevent the bringing in and spreading of infectious diseases in this State." (3 Greenleaf, 305, chap. 38.) This is both a quarantine and a health law, and the first that I find that contains provisions relating to internal health save as regards its protection from disease introduced from without. It provides for the appointment of the Health Officer and seven Commissioners of the Health Office. It gives, for the first time, a power to destroy bedding and clothing, a power which has been retained, I think, in every law passed since, a power is to be exercised, not when the Courts think proper, but whenever the Health Officer "shall judge it necessary to prevent infection." For the first time too, appears the principle of giving force of law to a proclamation of the Governor. He is by this act given power to forbid or regulate by proclamation intercourse with any infected port. But the next power given by this act is even more worthy attention and deserves to be quoted *verbatim*: "It shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York in Common Council convened from time to time as they shall judge advisable" (not as the Courts judge,) "to make by-laws, ordinances, rules and orders for filling up or raising, or for reducing or leveling any lot or lots within the said City, and for cleaning and scouring the streets, alleys, passages, cartilages, yards, cellars, vaults, sinks and other places within the said City, and for regulating all manufactories of soap, candles, velium, glue, leather or starch, and all other manufactories and all works, trades or business causing noxious effluvia or vapor, in respect to the manner in which the places or spaces within the limits of said City where such manufactories, works, trades or business shall be carried on or used, and whereby to preserve general health in the said City and removing and destroying all offensive or putrid articles or substances which may be stored or otherwise collected and generally for preventing all the nuisances within the said City under such penalties of fines and forfeiture as shall be reasonable." Here is our fourteenth section, our Code of Health Ordinances, our Street-Cleaning Commission, all in one. Fat-boilers, shell-burners and all are comprised in a single section. This act provides that where absolute removal is ordered, compensation shall be given, but only in cases of removal. The act of May 4, 1784, except a single section, and the act of March 27, 1794, as far as it relates to New-York City, is repealed by this act. The next act, passed Feb. 10, 1797, (3 Greenleaf 367, chapter 16,) is entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to prevent the bringing in and spreading of infectious diseases in this State.'" By this act three persons are to be appointed Commissioners of the Health Office of the City of New-York, with whom the Health Officer is joined. It provides among other things that "it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners and Health Officer, or a majority of them, from time to time, as they shall judge advisable"—their own discretion again—"to make and execute rules and orders for cleaning and scouring the streets, alleys, passages, cartilages, sewer-yards, cellars, vaults, sinks and other places within the said City, and for removing all offensive or putrid articles and substances which may be stored or otherwise collected within the said City;" the expense of executing these provisions is to be borne by the City. But here is a passage which will make our worthy President's eyes water: "From and after the first day of July next, no person shall dress sheep or lamb skins or manufacture glue, nor shall any soap-boiler or tallow-chandler, or starch-maker, or maker or dresser of vellum, carry on any of their processes or operations of the said trades which produce impure air or offensive smells, such as trying or melting of fat or tallow, boiling soap, fermenting grain or other substances for starch, washing, fermenting or oiling skins for vellum, at any place within the City of New-York south of the south side of Grand-street, and of the south side of said street continued until it intersects the easterly side of Mulberry-street, and south of the west line from the intersection aforesaid continued to the Hudson River." This act provided for paying to those who were compelled to remove, the expense of so doing. The same year, March 28, 1797, this act was amended by a remarkable law, to be found in 3 Greenleaf, 433, chapter 57. This commences by reciting that, "whereas it is represented to the Legislature that there are certain manufacturers of soap and candles in the City of New-York"—obviously the Allan Hays of those days—"whose works are so situated, and whose business is so carefully managed as neither to endanger health nor to be offensive to their neighbors," and then gives the Governor and two of the Commissioners of the Health Office power to grant such persons permits to remain, but the permits to be revocable. They are also authorized to grant similar permits "to such starch makers whose manufactories are not situated to the southward of fresh water." Then follows this proviso, worthy the attention of the inoffensive men of Abattoir-place: "Provided, nevertheless, that no tallow shall be rendered within the limits prescribed by the act above mentioned, from May 15 to Nov. 1." Another section explains that by Grand-street, in the original act, Grand-street is meant, and that Mulberry-street is referred to as it is delineated on the map recently published by DAVID LONGWORTH. When we reflect that as late as 1800 "the City proper was bounded on Broadway by Anthony, on the North River by Harrison and on the East River by Rutgers streets, and that even within these limits the houses were scattering and surrounded by large gardens and vacant lots," that the farm-houses on Bowery-lane extended as far as Broome-street, the fields and orchards on either side reaching from river to river, "that there was a high hill at the junction of Broadway with Anthony-street," and that this descended precipitously to the arched bridge at Canal-street, thus forming a valley, to the north of which rose another high hill falling off abruptly to a pond in the space between Broome and Spring streets, through which Broadway was filled up and prolonged—when we remember these times we shall have no hesitation in saying that the Grand-street of 1798, below which none of these offensive trades could be carried on, was at least equivalent to the One Hundred and Sixth-street of the present day. These acts were passed after the yellow fever outbreak of the Fall of 1795, but before the far more fatal epidemic of 1798, when 2,086 persons died in a few weeks in the City out of a population of 55,000, and this, too, though as a historian says: "All who could fled the City, the stores were closed, the business streets deserted, and for many weeks the hearses that conveyed the victims of the pestilence to their last homes were undisputed possessors of the streets of the City." The next act was also passed prior to the epidemic of 1798. It is chapter 65 of the laws of 1798, passed March 30, in that year, and to be found in Andrews, page 403. It is entitled "An Act to provide against infectious and pestilential diseases." It provides for the appointment of Commissioners of the Health Office, of whom the Health Officer is to be one. It reënacts the provisions of the act of 1797, as to making and executing rules and orders "as they shall judge advisable" for "cleaning and scouring" generally, but imposes the expense upon the owners instead of upon the City, as the act of 1797 did. This is, I believe, the first act in which the principle that has prevailed ever since, of imposing the expense of cleaning upon the owner of the property cleaned, is introduced. The same act of 1798 provides "that whenever the City of New-York, or any part thereof, shall be annoyed or rendered foul by any manufactory, trade, work or business, producing noxious vapors or highly offensive smells, or by any place where any noxious or putrid substances shall be stored or collected within said City, it shall be the duty," not the right, but the duty "of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, if in their opinion the public health or that of individuals shall be endangered thereby, to proceed forthwith to make due inquiry and strict examination respecting the same." Power is given them to make forcible entrance, if refused. "And if the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall judge any such manufactory, trade, work, business or repository to be carried on or kept in such manner as to be a nuisance, they shall declare it to be so, in writing, to the owner or proprietor thereof, or in his absence, to such workman, clerk, keeper or one of the family as they may find on the premises, and at the same time shall require the removal, abatement or discontinuance of the said nuisance, as the case may require, within a time to be limited in the said writing; and if on the expiration of the said time, the same order shall not be complied with," the Mayor or Recorder are, on application, required to issue a warrant to the Sheriff requiring him to cause to be removed, abated or discontinued such nuisances forthwith and without delay. "And the person to whom such declaration and requisition shall be made shall, beside, for not complying therewith, be considered as guilty of a misdemeanor." This law contains various quarantine provisions, and allows bedding and clothing to be destroyed. It is the first one, I believe, which requires practicing physicians to report. It also contains a provision, to be found in other laws, that the remedies given by it shall not be construed as interfering with the common-law remedies as to nuisances. It repeals the laws of May 4, 1784; of March 27, 1794; April 1, 1796; Feb. 10, March 6, and March 30, 1797; being the several laws to which I have already referred.

The next law is that of April 7, 1800, being Chapter 120 of the laws of that year. It relates exclusively to quarantine, but imposes restrictions upon introduction into the City of cotton, hides, coffee and peltry.

In 1804, two acts were passed, one on Feb. 8, (Chap. 8, 3. Webster 469) and one on April 9, (Chap. 49, 3. Webster 471.) The former relates to the cities of Albany and Hudson, which are the only places besides New-York named in the earlier acts, and then always with reference to their communication by vessels with the latter City. It is substantially a quarantine act, as is that of April 9.

On March 30, 1801 "An act to provide against infections and pestilential diseases" was passed.

It is to be found in 1, Kent & Radcliff 361, where the chapter is given as LCII., probably an error for XCII. This act does not seem to be referred to in any of the editions of the "Index to the Laws." It provides that there shall continue to be a health officer under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Beside the usual quarantine powers, it provides for reports of sickness by physicians and boarding-house keepers, imposes restraints upon the introduction of cotton and upon salting provisions, authorizes the destruction of bedding and clothing and the removal to the Marine Hospital of any persons or things that have been exposed to infection. In its provisions as to internal health it substantially repeats the law of 1798 already referred to. No other act was passed till April 8, 1811, when an elaborate act, forming chapter 275 of the laws of that year was passed. It provides that there shall continue to be a health officer under the superintendance of a Board of Health, and these Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Though it repeats many of the provisions of former laws, it contains none that I desire to call attention to except one allowing any cargo that is putrid, "or in their opinion dangerous to the health of said city" to be destroyed. The next act, that of April 14, 1820 (chapter 229) is entitled "an act to provide against infections and pestilential diseases." It establishes a Board consisting of such persons as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty in Common Council convened shall from time to time appoint, and of the health officer, resident physician and a Health Commissioner appointed by the Governor. Sections 2 to 34 relate to Quarantine, and resemble very much the present law upon that subject. The sixteenth section goes beyond any prior act, in allowing the removal or destruction not only of bedding, clothing and cargo, but of "any other matter or thing that may be putrid, or in their opinion dangerous to the health of the said City;" while the twenty-fifth section allows "persons sick of yellow fever, bilious, malarious or other infectious or pestilential fever, and all things within the said City which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, are infected or tainted," to be removed to the Marine Hospital. Physicians and boarding-house keepers are required to report, and salt provisions, hides and cotton may be removed at the owners' expense. The Board is authorized to appoint health wardens, who are empowered (section 35) in the day time to enter into and examine all dwelling houses, stores, buildings, apartments, lots, yards and inclosures of every description within the said City, whether the condition thereof or anything therein contained may be prejudicial to the public health, such measures may be taken as may be required to preserve the health of the inhabitants of the said City." Prior acts are repealed so far as inconsistent, and common-law remedies saved. March 21, 1823, (chapter 71,) another act with the same title as the last was passed. It seems to make the Commissioners subordinate to, instead of members of the Board; devotes thirty-six sections to Quarantine, introducing rags for the first time among cotton, hides and skins, as things to be particularly guarded; gives authority to make rules and regulations as to intercourse with infected places, which all judges and sheriffs are required to enforce; while the Board is to "exercise all such other power not inconsistent with the Constitution of this State or the United States as the circumstances of the case may require, and as shall in their judgment be most conducive to the public good with the least private injury," they are to do this whenever any person is reported to them as afflicted "with contagious or infectious disease." They are furthermore authorized at any time "to give all directions and to adopt all such measures as in their opinion may be necessary to cleanse or purify all such dwelling-houses, stores, buildings, apartments, lots, yards, inclosures and places, and also to do or cause to be done everything in relation thereto which in the opinion of the Board may be proper to preserve the health of the inhabitants of the said City." "And any person who shall violate any order or direction of the Board shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction be subject to fine or imprisonment or both." By another provision, all clauses in the act relating to diseases are to "extend to all diseases which may in the opinion of the Board of Health be deemed pestilential, contagious or infectious, or otherwise dangerous to the health of the City." All the laws to which I have hitherto referred are, I suppose, to be considered as wholly abrogated by the revision of 1827. The subsequent acts may or may not be now in force. The provisions as to health are to be found in Chapter 14 of the Revision of 1827. The second title of this chapter relates exclusively to quarantine, and the fourth to the Marine Hospital; while the first, third and fifth relate to the internal health of this City. It provides for a Board of Health, appointed by the Common Council, with the Mayor *ex-officio* as President, and retains the Health Commissioners. Power is given to the Board to appoint Health Wardens, and "to authorize officers to enter into and examine all buildings, lots and places of every description, to give all such directions and adopt all such measures as in their judgment may be necessary for cleansing and purifying all such buildings, lots and other places, and to do and cause to be done everything in relation thereto which in their opinion may be proper to preserve the health of the City." It is made their duty to "adopt prompt measures to prevent the spreading of disease," and to "exercise such other powers, whenever a contagious disease shall appear in the City, as in their judgment the circumstances of the case and the public good shall require." They may destroy anything "putrid or otherwise dangerous to public health," "when they shall judge it necessary." "Every person who shall refuse or neglect to obey the directions of this article, or of the Board of Health pursuant thereto," is guilty of a misdemeanor, and "every person who shall violate any order or direction of the Board of Health, made or given in the exercise of the power vested in them, is guilty of a misdemeanor." As to disease, the provisions of the law upon that subject "extend to all diseases which, in the opinion of the Board of Health, shall be deemed dangerous to the public health."

The sixth title relates to other places in the State, including the "village of Brooklyn," which now for the first time becomes of sufficient importance to be mentioned in the health laws. On June 22, 1832, in view of the apprehended ravages of cholera, and especially its introduction from Canada, a temporary act was passed, the first, I believe, which provided for the general organization of Boards of Health. The Boards are authorized to make regulations for the "suppression and removal of nuisances, and all such other regulations as they shall think necessary and proper for the preservation of the public health," a violation of which is a misdemeanor. This act expired by limitation on Feb. 1, 1833. It was not till 1850 that there was any further legislation on the subject. On April 10, in that year, two laws were passed. One, (chapter 275,) "An act relative to the public health in the City of New-York," was the law in full, or rather borne on the statute-book, with reference to this City, till the Metropolitan Health Law was passed. The other (chapter 324) related to the remainder of the State, is entitled "An act for the preservation of the public health," and is still in force. It is not necessary to recapitulate here all the provisions of the law of 1850, with reference to this City. Some of them, however, may be noted, as showing what powers the authorities had.

Health Wardens were to be appointed to carry into effect "the rules and regulations of the Board of Health, the laws and ordinances of the Common Council of said City, and the laws of this State relating to the public health," and power was given to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, "to make and pass all such by-laws and ordinances as they shall from time to time deem necessary and proper for the preservation of the public health of said City, and also for the abatement and removal of all and every nuisance in said City, and for compelling the proprietors or owners of the lot or lots upon which the same may be, to abate and remove the same." It was made "the duty of the City Inspector, on complaint being made to him, or whenever he shall deem any business, trade or profession, carried on by any person or persons in the City of New-York, detrimental to the public health, to notify such person or persons to show cause before the Board of Health, at a time and place to be specified in such notice, why the same should not be discontinued or removed, which notice shall be a notice of not less than three days, (except in case of epidemic or pestilence, the Board of Health may, by general order, direct a shorter time, not less than twenty-four hours,) and may be served by leaving the same at the place of business or residence of the parties to be affected thereby. Cause may be shown by affidavit, and the order of the Board of Health shall be final and conclusive thereon." It was made the duty of the City Inspector to "give all such directions and adopt all such measures for cleaning and purifying all such buildings, lots and other places, and to do or cause to be done everything in relation thereto which, in the opinion of the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health of the City, shall be necessary." Failure to abate or remove a nuisance after notice was a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $1,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both. "Prompt measures to prevent the spreading" of disease were required. Expenses incurred in removing nuisances were recoverable from owners, and were a lien on the land. Authority was given to issue warrants, which the Sheriff was to enforce with all the power of the county. Articles dangerous to health were to be removed or destroyed at the expense of the owners, and authority was given to seize buildings for hospitals. I have thus referred to the contents of all the former Health laws of the State that have met my notice. To prevent misapprehension, however, it is proper to add that there were some brief amendatory acts of which I have said nothing, and that I have not referred to the health powers conferred by nearly every city and village charter that has been passed for many years. Nor have I considered the ordinances upon the subject of health enacted in this and other cities. If the Board has followed me through this examination, it cannot have escaped the notice of any member that from the earliest legislation upon the subject the opinion of the Board as to the necessity or propriety of an order or regulation has been made the sole test. The broadest discretionary power has been vested in them, giving them jurisdiction over a subject, and their decision as final. It was not intended that that decision should be received in the courts further than to see that it was within their jurisdiction. If it was a matter relating to health, their power was made above that of the Court, such as the very essence and meaning of a health law; were it otherwise, a Board of Health would be worse than a fifth wheel to a coach. The former laws, it will be seen, put power into the hands of boards appointed in whole or in part by the Governor, gave power to pass general rules and to make specific orders, and made a violation of either a misdemeanor, authorized business to be forbidden, buildings to be closed, and nuisances abated on the shortest notice, imposed expense on the owners, gave power to issue warrants, to destroy property, to remove persons and things from the City, and in short, to do everything that is authorized by the present law. If any member will take, as I have done, a copy of our law, and mark the powers conferred by it which are also to be found in former laws, he will find literally no new ones. The difference is, that an attempt is being made to execute the existing law.

Respectfully submitted, GEO. BLISS, Jr.,
Attorney to the Board of Health.

The document was ordered on file.

The following report was then submitted by Dr. SWINBURNE, Health Officer:

REPORT BY DR. SWINBURNE.

The undersigned, to whom was referred the communication of Messrs. WOODRUFF and ROBINSON, of the 27th ult., respectfully submits the following report: That communication in substance charges the undersigned with having in his official capacity as Health Officer "almost daily inflicted an injury upon the business of the writers, by an unjust and unnecessary, if not illegal assumption of the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Health," and, in support of these charges, they cite two instances, in which they claim that, by the action of the Health Officer, they lost the storage of the cargoes of vessels, to wit, the cargoes of the *Ocean Home*, and the bark *Lulla*. Not content with making these charges, and citing these instances in support of them, the writers with a cool assurance seldom witnessed, offer their opinions and judgment to this Board upon sanitary questions, which the undersigned had supposed it was the province of the Health authorities alone to determine. The following statement of facts will show how much weight should be given to the opinions of these self-constituted judges on sanitary questions and how little credit should be given to any statement which has no other evidence than their assertions to support it: The bark *Ocean Home* arrived at this port, from Matanzas, on the 16th ult., with a cargo of sugar consigned to Messrs. CHAS. LULING & Co. It is true that she had no sickness on board during the voyage, but she brought no bill of health from her port of departure, the authorities there, in accordance with their usual practice at this season of the year, having refused to give one. Matanzas is one of the ports from which, at this season, yellow fever cases are usually expected to arrive. The Deputy Health Officer was instructed that when vessels arrived from such ports without bills of health, they must be treated as coming from infected ports and their cargoes must be discharged in the stream on lighters. This has been the general direction of the undersigned, and he is advised that it is in accordance with the uniform practice of his predecessors in office, it being deemed the safest course to pursue where the authorities of a port withhold the usual evidence of its being free from infectious diseases. Such a course must commend itself to every intelligent sanitarian, for it is fair to assume that sickness exists in a port when the authorities are unwilling to certify that it is free from it. The *Ocean Home* was, therefore, necessarily subject to proper general regulations. Shortly after her arrival, however, the Deputy Health Officer presented to the undersigned a letter from the consignees of the cargo, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

OFFICE OF CHAS. LULING & CO., No 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

Dr. Swinburne:

DEAR SIR: We desire the bark *Ocean Home* to go to Pinto's Stores, Atlantic Dock, where we will have our sugar landed.
Respectfully, yours,
CHARLES LULING & CO.

As these stores are at the outside of the Atlantic Dock it was deemed safe by the undersigned to grant this request, and a permit was therefore given for the vessel to proceed to that point and there discharge cargo. These are the facts relative to the official action of the Health Officer in regard to the cargo of the *Ocean Home*.

The facts in regard to the ship *Lilla* are substantially the same. She arrived from Matanzas on the 26th ult. with a cargo of sugar consigned to the same firm. She brought no bill of health, and was therefore subject to the same general direction above referred to, but shortly after her arrival the Deputy Health Officer received a note from the consignees making a similar request to that which they had made in reference to the *Ocean Home*, and which was granted for the same reason.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The undersigned is not aware of any case in which a vessel that has complied with the "necessary quarantine regulations" has been compelled to discharge on lighters in the stream. It is often a part of these very regulations, that a cargo shall be so discharged. If any vessel has been unconditionally released from quarantine, and has been thus compelled to discharge her cargo after such release, it has not been by any direction of the undersigned.

The report was ordered on file.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

DOCTOR: The mortuary tables and the maps of sickly districts, which we submit for the use of the Board to-day, present a very encouraging aspect, notwithstanding the presence of cholera in a few filthy places.

The total number of deaths in New-York last week was 946, and of these there were 350 in the public institutions. The total was precisely that of the preceding week, but there was an increase of 32 in the hospitals and institutions, and in private dwellings there was that number less deaths than during the week ending Aug. 4. The general health of the City improved during the week and the limits of the particular districts in which diarrhœal diseases and cholera were prevailing, have been very much contracted. In this result of active sanitary measures, and the practical illustration it gives respecting the laws that are concerned in the fatal propagation of these maladies, the Board of Health and the City may justly rejoice. These causes of excessive mortality have not ceased to operate, but they seem to have become more exclusively limited to the filthiest slums of the City. The accompanying maps exhibit the streets, blocks, houses and districts in which, first, diarrhœal maladies and cholera proved fatal last week, and in which cholera sick survived; second, the precise locality of every house and place in which cholera has occurred since May 1.

It should be observed that the increase of fatality in hospitals is attributable to the fact that cholera was at its acme the early part of last week. The total number of fatal cases of cholera in dwelling houses—mostly in overcrowded tenements—was but 52. There were other dying patients conveyed to the various hospitals in the City. However widely the cholera may diffuse itself, we see the cleanly and commodious quarters and all the great thoroughfares of the City untouched.

All the former visitations of cholera have reached the epidemic acme before the 10th of August. In the visitation of 1854, the week of greatest mortality ended Aug. 5—total deaths being 1,148—cholera 302; the last week of July had a death list of 1,139—cholera giving 241; but the week ending Aug. 12, that year, gave only 1,050 total, cholera giving 278. The next week the epidemic gave but 221; and diminishing very steadily, week by week, it ceased the last week in December.

Zymotic diseases claimed 601 deaths, or 63½ per centum of the whole list, and of this foul-air class, 86 per cent. is ranked as diarrhœal. Typhoid fever, as a closely related disease, killed 16 persons. But 5 per cent. of the total mortality was caused by cholera in private dwellings, and but 9½ per cent. including the hospitals in the City.

The First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventeenth and Twenty-second Wards felt the heaviest death-pressure, particularly in the preventable classes of disease. The Twelfth Ward, including the entire Harlem District, exhibits a readiness to take on an epidemic condition, and, as in the Twenty-second, Seventeenth and the Sixth Wards, the prevailing diseases are at this moment pointing out the necessity for special cleaning and house-to-house inspection among the poor.

The Brooklyn records of mortality, like its daily records of disease, are worthy of particular attention. The total of deaths last week in that city was 356, besides 22 recorded in the adjacent villages. Its ratio of deaths in the first five years of life shows 2 per cent. higher than New-York on total mortality, (being as 46 to 44 per cent. respectively,) while the yearly rate, last week, in Brooklyn was 64 4-10, and in New-York 67 to the 1,000 inhabitants. Diarrhœal diseases and cholera gave 55 per cent. of the mortality in Brooklyn, and in New-York the same cause gave 54 7-9 per cent. Cholera gave 108 deaths in the City of Brooklyn, and in city with the county institutions, 115, or 55 per cent. on total of diarrhœal class, and as 32¼ per cent. of total mortality. In New-York and Island institutions, the 250 cholera deaths equal about 26¼ per cent. of total mortality. Dr. STILES' well-arranged zymotic tables show that Brooklyn's Eleventh and Twelfth Wards gave most of the fatal cholera in that city.

The records of the Deputy Registrar for Brooklyn bear internal evidence of accuracy and much painstaking, and upon comparing the footings of the cholera deaths with the total number of cases bulletined and daily published, the fact appears that the physicians report about 100 per cent. more cases than deaths. This should and must be done in New-York. The public welfare demands it. We are not yet so free from our foreign foe and the domestic enemies of life and health in either city as to warrant any relaxation of faithful reporting and sanitary watchfulness. The present state of sanitary science and the public interests, as well as the provisions of our Sanitary Code, make it criminal not to report instantly and fully to the Board every case of cholera, wherever occurring, within the five counties of the Metropolitan District.

Respectfully,
(Signed) E. HARRIS,
Registrar of Vital Statistics.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

WARDS.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Diarr'al Diseases.	Total Deaths from Zymotic diseases.	Deaths by Accident.	Deaths from all causes.	Population, Census of 1865.
First	4	4	1	11	—	17	9,652
Second	1	—	1	2	1	4	1,194
Third	—	—	—	—	—	2	3,367
Fourth	4	1	2	9	—	18	17,352
Fifth	—	2	2	6	4	19	18,205
Sixth	3	4	4	16	—	26	19,754
Seventh	1	11	3	18	1	32	36,963
Eighth	—	5	4	12	3	23	30,098
Ninth	—	5	8	13	—	34	[illegible]
Tenth	—	5	6	14	—	26	31,537
Eleventh	4	8	11	27	1	47	58,953
Twelfth	5	12	18	45	1	68	28,259
Thirteenth	2	5	1	9	2	18	26,388
Fourteenth	1	2	3	7	—	18	23,382
Fifteenth	1	1	—	3	—	6	25,573
Sixteenth	—	4	2	9	1	23	41,972
Seventeenth	1	18	4	31	—	63	79,563
Eighteenth	2	9	3	18	—	30	47,613
Nineteenth	12	11	38	77	1	11	39,945
Twentieth	3	11	7	26	1	53	61,834
Twenty-first	1	6	6	18	1	49	38,669
Twenty-second	7	9	6	27	2	49	47,361
Total Deaths	250	133	122	601	19	946	726,386

The report of the causes of death is as follows:

MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Measles	6	Dysentery (Acute)	42
Scarlatina	9	Diarrhea (Acute)	80
Diphtheria	4	Cholera (Asiatic)	250
Croup (Pseudo Membranous)	2	Cholera Infantum	133
Whooping Cough	5	Remittent Fever	2
Typhoid Fever	16	Pyæmia	2
Erysipelas	2	Cholera Morbus	13
		Irritative Fever	2

ENTHEIC OR INOCULATED.

Syphilis	2

DIETIC.

Starvation (Privation, &c.)	23	Intemperance	2
Purpura	1	Delirium Tremens	5

DIATHETIC.

Rheumatism	2	Cancer of Back	1
Dropsy	3	Cancer of Nose	1
Cancer of Stomach	2	Cancer of Ear	1

TUBERCULAR.

Scrofula	4	Phthisis Pulmonalis	62
Tabes Mesenterica	39	Hydrocephalus	11

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Meningitis	15	Epilepsy	1
Cerebritis	2	Convulsions	38
Apoplexy	7	Congestion of the Brain	16
Paralysis, (general)	2	Hemipegia	2

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Aneurism of the Aorta	2	Valvular Disease of the Heart	1
Heart Disease	3	Fatty Degeneration of Heart	1
Hypertrophy of the Heart	2		

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Bronchitis	6	Gangrene of Lungs	1
Pleurisy	2	Congestion of the Lungs	5
Pneumonia	12	Hemhorrage	1

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Gastritis	5	Hernia—strangulated	1
Enteritis	7	Abscess of Liver	1
Peritonitis	3	Cirrhosis of the Liver	5

URINARY SYSTEM.

Nephria (Bright's Disease)	10	Kidney Disease	1

LOCOMOTARY SYSTEM.

Morbus Coxarius	1

CHILDREN.

Premature Birth	9	Other Malformations	1
Cyanosis	1	Teething	5

WOMEN.

Childbirth	2

OLD AGE.

Old Age	4

NUTRITION.

Atrophy	1	Debility	22

ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.

Fractures and Contusions	10	Asphyxia	1
Incised	1	Drowning	5
Burns and Scalds	1	Suffocation	1

Dr. CRANE said that he did not regard the reports regarding cholera in New-York as at all satisfactory. He considered that all information going out to the public from that Board should be consistent with itself. At present he found that the number of cases of cholera reported at the bulletin daily and published in the newspapers did not agree with the weekly record presented from the Bureau of Records. He was sure that whatever might be the reason, there were physicians in the city who had misrepresented the diseases for which they had prescribed, and had called cholera by some other name. In Brooklyn the records and the bulletins agreed with each other, but in New-York the case was otherwise, and he contended that all reports going out from that Board, or by its sanction, should have the semblance of reliability. On this the reputation of the Board for veracity must depend.

Dr. HARRIS, who was called upon to explain what he thought of the subject, said that he did not suppose that there was any mal-intent on the part of physicians in this matter, but he found that they were not fully informed as to their duties, although they had been notified over and over again. He was sure they did not understand what the Board wanted. He referred to a case in which a reputable physician had returned a certificate of death from *Apoplexy*, when it should have been cholera, the reason assigned for which was a desire to have the remains transferred beyond the limits of the Metropolitan District.

Dr. CRANE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be and is hereby required to report to this Board at the end of each week the names of all physicians who fail to make the report within the week required by section 20 of the Code of Health Ordinances, and especially the names of all physicians who failed within that week to report the cases of cholera for which they prescribed, as required by the said twentieth section.

The Board then adjourned.

THE CONDEMNED IN THE TOMBS.

Frank Ferris Respited Until Oct. 19—What He Says About It—Bernard Friery Resigned to His Fate—Efforts in His Behalf.

FRANK FERRIS, whose execution was to have taken place next Friday, has been respited by the Governor. After the sentence of death was passed upon FERRIS an application for the commutation of the sentence to an imprisonment for life was urged by the Consul-General of Portugal, aided by other foreign Consuls, Portuguese residents and other citizens. The application was carefully considered by the Governor, and last week it was refused. All this time FERRIS had entertained the hope that his life would be spared, and in consequence of such hope his spiritual advisers were unable to prepare him for death. On Saturday W. F. KINTZING, Esq., counsel for FERRIS, left for Albany, carrying with him letters from the spiritual advisers of the unfortunate man, setting forth his unprepared frame of mind, and asked of the Governor a respite. Thus solicited, the Governor consented, and FERRIS was respited until Oct. 19, the Governor signifying that there would be no further favorable action taken in his behalf. The following is a copy of the respite:

The People of the State of New-York to all whom these Presents shall come:

Whereas, At a Court held in and for our County of New-York, in the month of February, 1865, FRANCIS FERRIS, *alias* Frank Ferris, was convicted of murder, and was sentenced to be executed on the 14th day of April, 1865, which sentence was stopped in consequence of the granting of a writ of error by the Supreme Court, and the judgment having been affirmed by the Court of Appeals at the June Term, 1866, whereon at the June General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, 1866, he was sentenced to be executed on the 17th day of August, 1866, an application having been made to us to grant him a respite, know ye that we have respited, and by these presents do respite, the said FRANCIS FERRIS, *alias* Frank Ferris, from the execution of said sentence until Friday, the 19th day of October, 1866, on which latter day the sentence will be executed, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed. Witness, REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of our said State, at our City of Albany, the 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1866. [Seal] R. E. FENTON.

Passed the Secretary's Office the 13th day of August, 1866. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.

The news of the Governor's favorable action in his behalf was conveyed to FERRIS yesterday morning. The unfortunate man was overcome with joy at this brief respite, and he shook hands with his counsel, invoking God's blessing upon him and also upon the Governor and the few friends who had interested themselves in his behalf. He was profuse in his thanks to our reporter, who, in an account of a recent interview had with him, wrote in a spirit of sympathy for his unfortunate condition. FERRIS said he was the only stranger who had treated him fairly, and he felt confident that the few kind words written in his behalf had contributed greatly to secure his respite.

FERRIS now thinks that he will be able either to obtain a new trial or a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life. He says that evidence material to his case can be introduced, and it is upon this fact that he bases his hope. The application has already been denied by the Court of Appeals. FERRIS repeats his statements to the effect that he was crazy at the time he killed his wife, and says that her bad conduct had made him so. According to his story, he became acquainted with her at a time when he could speak no English, through the instrumentality of a Portugese girl. The woman, at that time, was a widow with two children. After a short time she induced FERRIS to live with her as her husband, and he did so for six months. At the end of that time, she became *enciente*, and he not desiring his child to be born out of wedlock, married her. After the child was born he enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment, and while he was absent his wife went to live in a low den of prostitution. On his return he tried to reclaim her, but she preferred her life of infamy, and three times caused his arrest and incarceration as a deserter, but he was each time released, as he had been regularly discharged. At the time of the murder he found his wife keeping company with vile men, and he became frenzied and took to drinking. In a fit of insanity he killed her in a most brutal manner. He says he does not know what occurred nor when the deed was done, and that he did not recover his senses until after he had been in the Tombs some weeks. He denounces the witnesses against him, most of them women, as the vile associates of his wife, who not only led her astray, but have sworn away his life. FERRIS will not abandon his hope of Executive clemency so long as he lives. While he entertains his present vindictive feelings, his spiritual advisers say he is not in a condition to appear before his maker.

BERNARD FRIERY.

Strenuous efforts are being made by influential persons to obtain the interference of the Governor in behalf of FRIERY. Thus far they have been unsuccessful, but still his friends are working. The Governor was expected to be in town yesterday, and on his arrival he will be overwhelmed with letters and petitions soliciting a respite for the condemned man. As for FRIERY himself, he says he has no hope; that he is prepared to die, and if it be the will of God that he should die, he will meet death as a good Christian. If a respite should come for him, he will look upon it as a god-send. The only reason he would care for a respite would be that renewed efforts might be made to procure a commutation of sentence. If that could be obtained, he would endeavor, he says, by his good conduct, to atone for the crime he has committed against society. If this cannot be obtained, he is as well prepared to die now as he will be months hence.

A PRIZE-FIGHT STOPPED.

Arrest of a Large Number of Roughs by the Yonkers Police.

A prize fight was to have taken place yesterday morning at daylight, at some convenient place on the Hudson River, between two New-York roughs. One of these is named MCAULIFFE, the name of the other we did not learn. Neither of the ruffians are persons of any particular note in pugilistic circles. Persons desirous of seeing this brutal match were notified very quietly that for the sum of two dollars they could enjoy a night sail up the river in a pleasant steamboat, see the fight in the morning, and return to the City in time for an early breakfast. The boat having on board the two fighters was to carry a red light, by which signal she could be followed by other parties in other boats. Amid the rain and storm of Monday night, the boat got away from her dock with a large number of roughs on board, and proceeded to Yonkers, intending to have a fight at KLOSTER'S, on the opposite side of the river, or somewhere in that vicinity. The Yonkers Police, which is a detachment from our Metropolitan force, had got wind of the intentions of the mob, and no sooner had the roughs landed than the Police made a descent upon them. Some of them were very roughly handled, and about thirty of the number arrested. Others took to their heels and secured their escape temporarily, but the Police would not let them rest. They hunted them high and low, and succeeded in bringing in several more. All the prisoners were held for an examination before a Yonkers magistrate. The prize-fight was indefinitely postponed. Such of the rowdies as escaped the Policemen returned to this City in squads in a sadly demoralized condition, pretty well convinced that the Police arrangements for the district are too complete to be evaded easily. They were pecuniarily injured to the extent of the price of their excursion, and its necessary attendant rum, beside being sadly grieved in spirit.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. EUREKA—THE CHAMPIONS AGAIN DEFEATED BY A JERSEY CLUB.

The Atlantics tried another experiment yesterday. They paid a visit to Newark to play the Eurekas of that place, and going down short-handed, were taken in by that club and defeated by the score of 36 to 10. The Atlantics will give up visiting over in Jersey after this.

EXCELSIOR VS. MUTUAL.

The first of a home-and-home game between the Mutual Club, of New-York, and the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, was played at Bedford yesterday. Notwithstanding the wet condition of the ground, the game was well played, the Mutuals winning by the score of 32 to 13. The Excelsiors were short four or five of their first nine, but managed to find good substitutes.

GRAND MUFFIN MATCH TO-DAY—MUTUAL VS. NATIONAL.

The muffins of the Mutual Club will visit Jersey City to-day, to engage in a contest with their brother muffins of the National Club, of that city. Five billiard celebrities, two Councilmen, one Coroner, and the Vice-President of the club, will compose the Mutual nine, while the Nationals will play some of their heavy weights, including the Chief of Police and other celebrities.

CONCORD VS. CENTRAL.

The match game for the Silver Ball and Junior Championship will be played on the Capitoline Grounds between the above named clubs to-day.

Alleged Misconduct on the Part of a Metropolitan Policeman—He is Charged with Clubbing a Boy—Ante-Mortem Examination in the Case by Coroner Gover, and the Verdict of the Jury.

On the 10th inst. several unruly boys began annoying the patrolman on duty on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue B, and in his endeavor to drive the crowd away he struck one of the boys, named BARNARD CARNAY, 15 years of age, on the head, causing severe injuries. The lad having been reported in a dangerous condition to Coroner GOVER, that official went yesterday to the residence of the boy's parents, No. 241 Avenue B, and, after empanneling a jury, proceeded to make an *ante-mortem* examination in the case, when the following evidence was elicited:

BARNARD CARNAY'S STATEMENT.

On Tuesday evening, about half-past nine o'clock I was sitting on the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue B, with a young friend, talking, when I saw a number of boys running around the corner toward Fourteenth-street, being followed by a policeman; I got up and followed after them slowly, and when I got to Fourteenth-street I was knocked senseless by some one, since which I have no recollection until yesterday, when I found myself here in bed; I gave no one any provocation to strike me that I know of; I have never had any difficulty with any police officers.

JOHN CARNAY'S STATEMENT.

John Carnay, a brother of the injured lad, deposed: I was standing on the same corner with my brother, near Officer Ryan; seeing the boys coming down the avenue the officer went out upon the crosswalk, squared himself and with his club struck my brother on the head, knocking him senseless; I then seized the officer and struggled with him, when another officer came up and clubbed me; I was arrested and locked up all night at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house; my brother did nothing to warrant such ill usage.

EDWARD SULLIVAN'S STATEMENT.

I live at No. 353 First-avenue; I was in company with the previous witness on Tuesday evening last; about 10 o'clock I noticed some boys running down Avenue B; at this time Officer Thomas Ryan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was standing on the northeast corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth-street; upon seeing the boys coming he went out in the street and struck a boy on the head with his club, which knocked him down and senseless; John Carnay then ran to the officer and asked him what he struck the boy for; the next thing I saw they were both down, when another officer came up and began clubbing Carnay, who was afterward arrested; after this attention was paid to the boy, who was yet lying insensible; it was then discovered that he was Carnay's brother, Barnard.

Patrick Partlin, of No. 284 East Fourteenth-street, was the last witness offered, and he corroborated the testimony of the two preceding witnesses, and stated that he had picked up the boy.

The Jury having heard the evidence adduced, rendered a verdict holding the accused, Officer THOMAS RYAN, responsible for the injuries received by BERNARD CARNANY, and the Coroner held him to bail in the sum of $500, to await the action of the Grand Jury. He stated that he was 34 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resided at No. 205 East Twentieth-street. On being further questioned, Officer RYAN made the following statement:

On Tuesday night last, at 10:30 o'clock, Officer GAFFNEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was stationed on the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue C; a number of boys were standing near the corner of Avenue B and Fifteenth-street; CARNEY was among them; I saw the boy run away from Officer GAFFNEY, and run across Avenue B to Fourteenth-street; I had just reached that corner when I saw the boys coming toward me, the officer pursuing them; Officer GAFFNEY halloed to me to stop CARNEY; I ran up the avenue to meet them; we were on the east side of Avenue B; I told CARNEY to stop, but he kept on running and I followed; before he got to the corner I punched him with my club on the back of the neck or head, and he fell heavily on his face; CARNEY gave me no provocation further than I have already stated; I have never seen CARNEY throw stones at Officer GAFFNEY, nor have known him to be engaged in any difficulty; there are many bad boys in the neighborhood, and we are instructed by the Captain to drive them away; while attempting to arrest CARNEY, somebody threw a stone at me; I cannot say who it was.

Arrest of a Notorious Female Thief—Large Number of Complaints already Made.

For some months past the officials at Police headquarters have been harrassed by the repeated complaints of citizens against dishonest servant girls, and despite the endeavors of the officers no arrests were made. It was at length discovered that the descriptions given of these female thieves nearly all coincided, and after due examination, it was determined that the several thefts thus reported must have been committed by one and the same person. Acting on this idea, Inspector CARPENTER issued a circular, distributing copies at each of the intelligence offices throughout the City, asking for information, and giving the following description of the supposed thief:

"KATY TWEED *alias* THERESA RUSSELL, MARGARET SULLIVAN *alias* FANNY MORE—usually Katy or Fanny—17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches, stout, girlish looking, Irish descent, fat face, blue eyes, (rolls them considerably,) good looking, good color, clear skin, brown hair cut short and combed behind the ears; wears jockey hat, also a veil around hat to conceal her hair. When applying at an office for a place is always in a hurry to obtain one; will not wait long in the office."

This method met with speedy success, for on Monday last the girl made her appearance at an intelligence office in Bleecker-street, when, she being recognized, information was at once given to the patrolman on post and "KATY" was taken into custody. On her arrival at Police Headquarters, the prisoner was recognized by several of the detectives as an old offender and experienced thief. Yesterday morning a number of her victims called at the Inspector's office at No. 300 Mulberry-street, and immediately identified the accused as the girl who they suspected of having robbed them.

It appears that KATY's method of operation was a very simple one, and consisted merely in obtaining a situation in some private family as a chambermaid, using the intelligence offices as a means of so securing an entrance into dwellings. She took especial care to be proficient and painstaking in the performance of her work, generally insisting upon cleaning at cupboards, closets and other receptacles for valuables and clothing. Her employers were generally much pleased at her diligence in thus setting their houses in order, and permitted her to have full play everywhere, giving her ready and uncontrolled access to such places as she desired. By these systematic means KATY obtained a complete and accurate knowledge of the whereabouts of such valuables as could be readily carried off and disposed of. As a general rule she remained two or three days at the house where she was employed, but after that time was always suddenly missed from the premises, and at a later date it would be discovered that rugs, watches, money, silk dresses, valuable shawls, parlor ornaments and other articles, had been carried off, the inference naturally being that the smart but absent servant was the thief.

Among the complaints made against the prisoner yesterday were the following: CHARLES LINDANER, of No. 164 Wooster-street; H. PIERCE, No. 31 Chatham-street; S. J. BEEBEE, No. 38 Horatio-street; Mrs. CLINE, No. 237 Wooster-street; Mrs. TILT, No. 302 W. Nineteenth-street; Mrs. NOE, No. 15 Stuyvesant-street; C. T. Everett, No. 134 E. Thirty-fifth-street; Mrs. E. MERRITT and Mrs. HENRY. A large number of additional complaints will be made against the accused during the week.

Funeral of Francis Hall.

The Central Methodist Episcopal Church was well filled yesterday afternoon by an audience comprising some of the most influential, venerable and respectable citizens of New-York, who had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of Mr. FRANCIS HALL. The services were conducted in a most impressive manner by Bishop JANES, assisted by Rev. Dr. FOX, formerly pastor of the Central Church, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Secretary of the American Bible Society, Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, Rev. Mr. BROWN, pastor of the Bedford-street Church, and Rev. Mr. FOSTER, pastor of the Eighteenth-street Church. The plain, handsome coffin, inclosing the body of the deceased, was placed in front of the chancel, a wreath of immortelles reposing upon the lid. Bishop JAMES commenced his sermon with the quotation: "The ripe fruit has fallen; the shook of corn, fully ripe in its season, has been garnered." He said: "More than four score years ago a frail bark was launched upon the troubled sea of time. It was freighted with a treasure for which the world was not an equivalent. Breasting the storms and battling the waves and escaping the dangers to which it was exposed, it made the cruise of life securely. In a tranquil hour it entered the desired haven. Its proprietor, with all his moral wealth, left the dismantled and worn-out hulk, stepped upon the shore of Immortality, and entered the mansion infinite love had prepared for him, there to enjoy forever the glorious results of his probationary voyage." The Bishop gave a brief biography of the deceased, stating that in 1807 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had ever since been one of its most exemplary members. He held every office connected with the Church which it is possible for a layman to hold, and was also an officer and deeply interested in the welfare of numerous charitable and missionary societies. For fifty-three years he was connected with periodical literature, most of the time editor and publisher of the *Commercial Advertiser* of this City. His religious faith was unusually strong, and in his last hours of sickness proved a blessing and a consolation, not only to himself, but to those dear friends who watched by his bedside. His strong religious principles entered into his business life, his uprightness and integrity of purpose endearing him to all men with whom he associated. For nearly two years he lay upon the sick bed or was confined to his room, and the journal kept by him during that time abounds in expressions of faith in the goodness of our blessed Saviour. The last intelligible words he uttered, and these were but faint whisperings, were "I know that the Redeemer liveth." He was a great sufferer, his bodily pain at times being most excruciating, yet calmly he looked back upon his past life, and was able, with terrible pain racking his emaciated form, to thank God for all his mercies. The Bishop concluded by saying that the success and happiness of Mr. HALL's life, the peace and hope of his death, were not inherited, but were attained by himself, and exhorting his hearers to let their lives be such that they might die as peacefully and tranquil as did he, with the blessed assurance, that when they entered into the presence of the Great Master he might say, "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

Rev. Dr. FOX followed with a brief sketch of the church life of the deceased, while he was pastor of that church, saying that he had often been strengthened in his faith by the religious teachings of Mr. HALL.

After a prayer and benediction the congregation was invited to pass through the aisles, and take a parting look at the face of the deceased. Many took advantage of the invitation, and tearfully gazed for the last time upon the good man they had known so long. The procession was then formed and the body conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

LAW REPORTS.

Curious Developments—Proceedings in Court Relative to the former Line of Charleston Steamers—How the Steamer Nashville came to be a Rebel Privateer, and how Judgments are Sometimes obtained in this City—A Large amount of Money Involved.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 13.

Before Judge Barnard.

Jeremiah Wintingham et al., vs. James Adger et al.—These are motions made in two suits by some of the defendants to open judgments obtained against them. The defendants moving are James Adger, Robert Adger, John B. Adger, and Joseph Ellison Adger, well known citizens of Charleston, S. C. The facts, as alleged by the defendants and stated in affidavits submitted in their behalf and by the examination of the plaintiff, Wintringham, of Paul Spofford, of Gilbert Dean, the counsel of the plaintiff, and of William H. Arnoux, also an attorney, are as follows:

At the outbreak of the rebellion, the defendants in these suits, among whom are Ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, Messrs. Egerton and Richards, Legare, Pringle, Sebring, Rose, Chisolm, Carrere, Middleton, Izard, and other well known citizens of South Carolina, were large owners in the line of steamships plying from this City to Charleston, which line was composed of the steamers *Marion*, *Nashville*, (of privateer memory) *Columbia*, *James Adger* and *John P. King*. Spofford & Tileston were also large owners and the New-York agents, and all the vessels but the *Nashville* remained at the outbreak of the war in their hands. After the war broke out Spofford & Tileston sold the *John P. King* to the Government for $185,000, and the *Adger*, after being run under a charter for a while, was sold to the Navy Department for $85,000. These motions relate particularly to the *Marion* and the *Columbia*, though it appears that actions were pending in the United States Courts by nearly all the Southern owners to recover of Spofford & Tileston the value of their interests in all the vessels.

The judgments which it is now sought to open were obtained on Aug. 24, 1861, under the following circumstances, about which there is no dispute, as the facts all appear from the judgment rolls, the sworn statements of Judge Dean, the attorney for the plaintiff; of W. H. Arnoux, the attorney of record for the defendants, of the plaintiff and of Paul Spofford. The suits were against the owners of the *Marion* and *Columbia* respectively, and were for goods alleged to have been furnished for those vessels in June, July and August, 1861. The sum claimed in one suit was $1,366 48, and in the other $1,625 36. In one suit the summons is dated Aug. 24, 1861; on the same day W. H. Arnoux appeared as attorney for all the defendants, admitted service of summons and complaint, offered judgment for the full amount claimed, which offer is accepted on the same day, and notice of taxation of costs is at once given, time waived and judgment entered, all the steps being gone through in one day. In the other suit the same course was pursued, except that the summons is dated Aug. 20; but the complaint which purports to have been served with it is sworn to on Aug. 24, the day the judgment is entered. Under the judgments thus obtained, the *Columbia* was sold by the Sheriff on Aug. 30, 1861, for $1,800, and bought by the plaintiffs. The *Union* was sold by the Sheriff on Jan. 2, 1862, (that being as soon as she returned to port after judgment was obtained,) and bought by the plaintiffs for $1,950. Both vessels were at once transferred to Spofford & Tileston by the plaintiffs for the precise sums they paid at the Sheriff's sale. The *Columbia* had cost $181,000 and the *Marion* $148,000, and are stated to have been worth nearly or quite their cost at the time of the sale. They were, or had been recently, under charter to the Government at $1,000 a day. The suits were not only against the Southern owners, but against the Northern ones also, including Spofford & Tileston, who were the agents of the vessels and owned about $50,000 in each vessel; and it was the interests of all the owners in both vessels which were thus sold by the Sheriff for the aggregate sum of $3,750.

The Adgers in their motion papers state that their interest in the two vessels was about $34,000; that they never employed Mr. Arnoux to appear for them, and never knew or heard of him; that they never heard anything of these judgments till about January, 1866, when the information was accompanied by the statement from Spofford & Tileston's solicitor that they did not intend to rely on the titles thus obtained. They further claim that at the time the judgments were obtained Spofford & Tileston had in their hands money of the Adgers—to say nothing of the other defendants—far more than sufficient to pay the entire debts sued for; that they had $12,000 of the Adgers' coming from the sale of the *John P. King*. They say, moreover, that there was to the credit of the vessels much more money than the debts, money which they had earned, and they give the figures going to prove this.

It also appears that though after the close of the rebellion there were various negotiations with Spofford & Tileston about a settlement, they never intimated to the defendants that these judgments had been obtained, and that it was only accidentally that they learned of them.

Judge Dean, who acted as the attorney of the plaintiffs, and who was compelled by order of the Court to give his testimony, stated that though he instituted the suits at the request of the plaintiffs, he had very shortly before that time consulted with Mr. Tileston as to the situation of the vessels in consequence of the Southern interest in them. He declined to state whether he advised Mr. Tileston that the suits ought to be commenced, because it was a privileged communication between counsel and client. Judge Dean says Mr. Arnoux's appearance and offer of judgment was made before the complaint was served. He also says that the moneys received from the Sheriff were accounted for by them to Spofford & Tileston.

Mr. Arnoux, who, as attorney for the defendants, assented to the judgments, was also compelled by the Court to testify. He states that he was retained by Spofford & Tileston, and paid by them for his services; that he was directed by them to appear for all the defendants, and did so innocently; that they instructed him to at once offer judgments for the full amount, and in every way to facilitate the entry of judgment, and that he followed these instructions so implicitly that the whole matter was completed in a single day.

Mr. Arnoux swears that he did not know and never knew the defendants, and that his only authority to appear for them was that given by Spofford & Tileston.

Mr. Wintringham, one of the plaintiffs, was also examined at the instance of the defendants. He swears that the actions were commenced at the suggestion of Mr. Tileston, who told him that it was necessary that the vessels should be sold, and the title, in that way, got out of the Southerners, so as to prevent confiscation, which Mr. Tileston told him would be for the benefit of all concerned. He thinks it was at Mr. Tileston's suggestion that Judge Dean was employed as an attorney. He also swears that before he purchased the vessels at the Sheriff's sale he had an interest of $2,000 in each vessel; that it was in pursuance of an understanding with Tileston that he purchased the vessels at that sale and transferred them to him; that he received nothing in such transfer except the payment of the original debts due him, and that though he nominally transferred his entire interest, he really retained his $2,000 in each vessel after the transfer.

Paul Spofford, of the firm of Spofford & Tileston, was also examined by order of the Court. After the examination had proceeded a certain time, he intimated his willingness to make an affidavit, which was accordingly preferred, but as it did not cover some points the examination was resumed, but Mr. Spofford declined to answer some of the questions put to him. He says that Spofford & Tileston were owners in the Charleston steamers and also the ships husbands; that as such it was their practice to order all supplies for the vessels, to collect all moneys due them, and to receive the funds collected by the Charleston agents, who accounted to them; that Spofford & Tileston from time to time made up the accounts and declared dividends, but paid those due to the Southerners to the Charleston agents, to be by them distributed, as Spofford & Tileston did not at all times know precisely how the shares were there owned; that in August, 1861, the *Columbia* and *Marion* were in the possession or under the control of Spofford & Tileston; that at that time there was no money to the credit of the *Marion*, but she owed $5,000, while there was $15,000 to the credit of the *Columbia*; Mr. Spofford's recollection as to the suits is indistinct, as Mr. Tileston, now deceased had charge of these matters; Spofford & Tileston got title to the *Columbia* from Wintingham on Aug. 31, 1861, and to the *Marion* on Jan. 4, 1862; they kept no accounts with the Southern owners individually; they had no authority to bind the defendants for the supplies, save such as arose from their positions as ship's husbands; it was the practice of Spofford & Tileston to charge to each vessel all supplies, and if at any time there were no funds to the credit of any vessel to pay what was due, Spofford & Tileston advanced the amount, and were repaid from the next earnings; that late in 1860 or early in 1861 Spofford & Tileston promised the Southern owners to protect their interest to the best of their ability; that after June, 1860, they had no communication with them, and received from them no authority to employ any one to appear for them, and did not inform them of the suits or what had been done; that after the suppression of the rebellion there were negotiations in which Spofford offered the Southern owners to pay them for their alleged interest in said vessels 75 per cent. on the original cost of the vessels and 12 per cent. for interest, which was refused by the defendants, who required as a preliminary that their interest in the *Columbia* should be first re-transferred to them. Thus much is in Mr. Spofford's affidavit. On his examination he further said that the Southern owners did not interfere in the management of the vessels. He declined to give any evidence as to the earnings of the *Marion* for the time between the obtaining of the judgment and the date of her sale under it, or as to the earnings of either vessel from January, 1861, to the date of the judgments. He says Spofford & Tileston claim that by the sale under the judgments and the purchase by them from Wintringham, all the interest of the Southern owners in the vessels was cut off; but he admits that he has settled with certain of the Southern owners since the close of the rebellion, and that, so far as he knows, the situation of such owners was the same as that of the defendants herein.

Apparently to anticipate some attempt to claim that the Southern owners, including the defendants, were responsible to the Northern owners for the value of the *Nashville*, Frederick Richards, William Aiken, Robert Adger and Joseph E. Ellison make an affidavit as to the circumstances under which that notorious vessel became a Confederate cruiser. They say "that at the breaking out of the late war it happened that the *Nashville* remained at Charleston in possession and under control of Henry Meissroon & Co.;" that from the 12th day of April, 1861, till about the 1st day of October thereafter, she was not in any wise employed, but lay idle in dock on expense; that in the meantime the District Attorney of the Confederate States (so called) caused proceedings of sequestration to be instituted in the Court of that so-called Government and in its name for the purpose of confiscating the shares of Spofford, Tileston & Co. and the other New-York owners; that the effect of these proceedings was to prevent these affiants and other Charleston part-owners, or their agents, from putting said vessel to use whereby she would earn profits and income, unless they would give satisfactory security to said Confederate Government for the safe keeping and return of said vessel. These affiants believe, and this affiant Frederick Richards knows, that efforts were made to induce the said Government to allow her to be used without giving said security, but they failed, and permission was refused. That on or about September, 1861, an agent of said Confederate Government, from Richmond, appeared in Charleston, offering to purchase said vessel, and it being feared that she would be seized for the use of said Government if they did not agree to sell, these affiants and the other Charleston part owners consented to sell, and did sell, their respective shares. Some effort was also made to obtain payment for the shares of Spofford, Tileston & Co. and the other New-York part owners, so that the same might be credited by these affiants and the other Charleston part owners to the New-York part owners, and stand in favor of the latter against the interests of these affiants in other ships left in possession of Spofford, Tileston & Co., at New-York. This was refused, and these affiants did no more than to sell and receive payment for their respective shares, which had become unproductive and useless to them by reason of the action of the agents of the so-called Confederate Government, in sequestering the shares of the New-York owners and refusing to allow said vessel to be sold. They had no part directly or indirectly, in causing the sequestration and seizure of the interests of the New-York owners, and are in no wise answerable for the same. One of the defendants resided abroad through the rebellion, and was notoriously loyal. The others have received full pardons "for any supposed or real complicity in the late rebellion," dated Aug. 25, 1865.

The defendants close their affidavit by saying, "If the property of these deponents is liable to be confiscated at all, it is to be confiscated by and go to the United States, and not to be conficated by or go to the use of any individuals whatsoever. They are ready to give full and unreserved information to the United States in aid of any just or lawful claim, if any it has, upon the aforesaid property and rights."

Upon this statement of facts the defendants move to have the judgments opened and all proceedings under them set aside, claiming that they were a fraud upon them and the Court, got up to defraud them and the Government.

The motions were called on yesterday. Mr. Geo. Bliss, Jr., appeared for the moving parties, and answered that he was ready to proceed. Counsel opposed said that it would not be possible to argue it then. It was a motion of great importance, involving a large amount of money, and the interests of many persons. It was finally agreed that it be postponed until Monday, the 27th inst.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

HOW RIVER THIEVES OPERATE.

Thomas Owens, a river thief, or pirate, was charged with stealing a barrel of limes, the property of John R. Langley. The evidence of guilt was not only positive, but it disclosed the way in which dock thieves secure their plunder. It was proven that a couple of men in a small boat rowed up to the dock at which lay a schooner with a valuable cargo. The Captain, mates and sailors were all on board, but this fact did not deter the chief thief from going on board; he spoke to the officer on watch, talked of home and the surrounding scenery, and got him out to get a drink. While he was gone another thief went aboard, hefted the barrels, and threw one overboard. The men in the boat below piloted it under the dock. The fact is, though it may not be generally known, that the greatest facilities are given to secrete goods under the piers, whence they can be removed at pleasure. The officer on watch having been taken ashore to have a drink, the thieves went on the schooner, threw the barrel of limes overboard, and secreted it under the pier. A looker-on saw the movement and informed Officer Daniels, who arrested the prisoner. Upon his arrest he immediately acknowledged his guilt and took the officer to the concealed goods under the pier. A very clumsy defence was offered to the effect that the prisoner stood by and saw the transaction. But although he was cognizant of the transaction, it was none of his business, and he thought it too bad too be tried for the crime of another and have no further participation in it than being a witness. The defence was altogether too flimsey. Not even evidence of previous good character was introduced. The prisoner was found guilty, fined $25 and sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

THE PANEL BUSINESS.

The celebrated panel thief Steve Sherwood, was up for trial for assault and battery on one of his mistresses, Kate Lyons, but she failed to appear, and it was supposed he would be discharged. Not so.

The Court—This is your woman—one of them, I suppose. You have had more women in this City than any other man in the United States. You are ahead of Brigham Young.

Prisoner—I can't explain this case.

The Court—I know you can't. I think I ought to make this woman appear. You collect women about you, and after they are worked out by you as panel thieves, then you beat them.

Prisoner—That is not so.

The Court—We believe so.

The prisoner was remanded.

A FEMALE SNEAK.

Ann Roach, a venerable thief, pleaded not guilty to stealing the entire apparel in which she was encased from hoops to waterfall. Mary Mahony, the complainant, knew nothing of the larceny, but she said she knew very well she had been robbed, and when she saw her things on Mrs. Roach after the arrest, she knew that they were hers. A woman testified that she saw defendant come out of complainant's

room, when she gave Mrs. Mahoney such information that led her to follow the prisoner, and she was captured. Prisoner said she might have been guilty, but she did not know it. She was once before the Court four years ago, and then it was as light a case as this. The Court sent her to the Penitentiary for four months, where, it is believed, she will be out of the way of cholera, at least for that length of time. The thieves hold this language of the Court as very sarcastic, now that more thieves die on the Island in proportion to the honest in the City.

UNFORTUNATE.

Christopher Attily had a load of night-soil in his cart; the cart broke down and the night-soil went on the street. He was found guilty of a violation of the Corporation ordinance and fined $5.

THE WORK OF A GLASS TUMBLER.

Margaret Dunn charged Eliza Driscoll with assaulting her with a glass tumbler. The broken pieces of the fractured tumbler were presented to District-Attorney Hutchings by the Court, who told him to place them in that classical collection of burglars' implements which adorn his office. The complainant testified that she was hit, without cause, on the head by the defendant with the tumbler.

John W. Dunn, who swore that he was no friend or relative of either side, said: I came home from work, and was sitting eating my supper.

Court—Leave your supper and come to the assault.

Witness—This woman's son (complainant's) was abusing Mrs. Dunn's mother at my door; I said this is my place, don't fight here; they went away; shortly after I heard screeching and hallooing, and I saw complainant's son with a stick trying to break in Mrs. Dunn's door; she then came out and fired something out of her door, and hit the mother instead of the son.

Mr. District-Attorney Hutchings—I believe she should be acquitted.

Court—We find her guilty, but suspend judgment.

VERY CONTRARY SWEARING.

Sophia Elkin claimed that she was grossly abused and assaulted by John Gladstone, the owner of the tenement house in which Mrs. Elkin had formerly lived. The evidence was very contradictory. It appears, however, that Mrs. Elkin had lived in the house, and had been very obnoxious to the tenants. After leaving she returned to a neighbors house for a pair of shoes that she claimed she had left there. She swore and so did a witness, that Mrs. Elkin's room was invaded by the landlord, who ordered her out of the room, and failing to go he took hold of her by the arm, shoved her, caused her to fall and hurt her. Three witnesses for the defence swear the occurrence took place in the yard. The landlord meeting his ugly tenant there asked what business she had there? She said as she was no thief that was her business. He thereupon told her to clear out once, twice and even a third time. Mr. Gladstone told her not to leave her shadows on the wall. She would not go, claiming the right to speak with the neighbors. He did not think she had the right to come against his will and gossip with the neighbors, and in ejecting her committed an assault and battery. He was found guilty and fined $30.

A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

George Moore, pilot of a tug-boat, was engaged to pilot a barge containing the members of a Masonic Lodge to Dudley's Grove on a sort of a picnic. Returning to the City, some differences arose between the President of the Society, Mr. WOODWARD, and the result was the barge was left in Spuyten Duyvil Creek for some time, at the mercy of the waters. Some females, given to hyterics, went into them, and others fainted, when the defendant threw his hawser overboard and refused to tug the picnickers to the City. The barge passengers were afraid that they would drift down the Hudson helpless and alone, away into the Arctic regions, with nothing but lager and sandwiches to live on. The Captain of the tug says he was only exercising a bit of revenge. He did not dream of fainting spells because he delayed returning to the City; Mr. Woodward asked the defendant, according to his own story, to make as slow progress as he could coming home, so that he, having the bar, could dispose of the lager; the pilot, however, overdid the matter in casting the barge adrift; one witness said he coaxed the pilot, that is the defendant, for three hours to go on; another swore he was drunk; for the defence it was proven that the defendant was the best pilot on the waters; was a sober and reliable man, and that he was interfered with by a pilot that happened to be among the excursionists, who entered the wheel house and attempted to take possession of the tug. The Court after hearing all the evidence in the case, held that the accused had wilfully detached the line, or hawser connecting the tug and the barge, leaving the barge in the stream with its living freight at the mercy of the current. For this Moore was found guilty and fined $50.

NO LICENCE.

John McGrath, charged with keeping a sailors' boarding-house, pleaded not guilty. As this is the first case that has come up for trial, and there are hundreds of boarding-house keepers, it may be as well to give the proceedings in full.

Counsel—We are not prepared to go to trial on this case; I have not seen the law, and the laws of 1866 have not yet been published; I desire that the case should be adjourned; I don't know what my client is being tried for.

Court—You will see when you hear the evidence.

Officer Wm. Creighton's—Defendant keeps a sailors' boarding-house; I saw him ship a sailor; he said himself that he kept a sailors' boarding house; he has got two sailors in his house now that he had ready to ship; he also told me that he had no licence.

The Court found him guilty, and fined him $100.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 14.

By Justice Barnard.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Wm. C. Betts *vs.* T. C. McKeen; motion granted for substitution, and to amend. J. W. Richardson *vs.* Wm. E. Robinson. Edward H. Ensign *et al. vs.* Wm. Herrick *et al.* Chas. F. Brooks *vs.* The Sterling Silver Mining Company; motion granted and receiver appointed. In the matter of the petition of Louisa Belter *et al.*; motion granted for reference. Frederick Speiss *vs.* John Miller *et al.*; motion to change place of trial granted.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Wm. C. Betts *vs.* T. C. McKeen; motion to vacate attachment denied. L. M. McIntyre *vs.* A. Fitch. Nathaniel S. Prime *vs.* Robert T. Waite et al.; motion for attachment against Clerk of the County of New-York denied. Importers and Traders' National Bank *vs.* James J. Day. John W. Thompson *vs.* Edward A. Moss.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 14, 1866.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.	110	100 Mariposa Pref.	27
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	110⅛	700 Erie R.	69
190,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	109¼	100 do	69¼
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65.	106⅞	400 do	69¼
2,000 do	107	21 do	70
10,000 do ...2d call	107	400 do ...2d call	69
1,000 T. Notes. 7 3-10s First Ser.	105⅛	10 Erie R. P.	77
		400 Reading R.	113⅛
2,000 do ...Small	104⅞	1500 do	113¼
8,000 do ...2d Ser.	104⅞	500 do ...b30	113⅜
2,600 do ...Small	104⅞	300 do	113⅛
2,000 do.3d S..Small	104⅞	200 do ...2d call	113⅜
5,500 do	104⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R.	110
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	104¾	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	85¼
4,000 Tenn. 6s. ex-C.	68	500 do	85⅝
33,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	68⅝	600 do	85¾
7,000 N. Car. 6s...ex-C	62¾	200 Ill. Cen. R.	122
1,000 do	62½	200 do	122¼
5,000 N. Car. New B's.	62⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts	87⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	79⅝	100 do	87
		400 do ...2d call	87
3,000 Ohio & M. C.	29½	100 Chic. & N. W.	36⅛
10,000 do ...2d call	29¾	100 do	36⅜
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	93	300 do	36⅜
1,000 Goshen B. Bs.	96	300 do ...2d call	36⅜
10,000 Chi. & N.W.1stM	87	700 do	36⅝
3,000 do	86⅞	100 do	36⅝
11,000 Cl. & Pitts.4th M.	76	200 Chic. & W.N.Pref.	67⅝
17,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d.	88	100 do ...b3	67⅝
5 Continental Bank	100	300 do	67½
50 St. Nicholas Bank	103	100 do ...2d call	67⅛
100 Central Coal ...b30	50	800 Chic. & R. I. R.	106⅛
300 Cum. Coal P.	47	200 do	106¼
100 West. U. Tel. ...b30	56¼	100 Tol., W. & W.	42¾
100 do ...2d call	56⅝	200 do ...2d call	42
700 Spruce H. Coal	4	20 New-Jersey C.	127
500 do ...s30	4	100 P., F. W. & C.	104¼
500 do ...b30	4¼	100 do	104¼
400 Quick. Min.	51¾	300 do	103⅞
100 do ...2d call.b30	51½	300 do	103⅞
100 Boston W. P.	29⅝	200 do ...2d call	103⅞
200 do ...2d call	29⅝	300 do	103⅞
		100 Chic. & Alt.	108⅞
55 N. Y. Cen.	104¾	800 Mar. & C. 1st P. b63	43
100 do ...2d call	104¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000 U. S.6s,5-20sC.'62	109⅝	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	86
20,000 O. & M. C.	29¾	300 do	86
200 Quick. Min. Co.	51	100 do ...b10	86⅛
300 do	50¾	100 Clev. & P. R.	86⅞
300 Boston W. P.	29	100 Chi. & N. W.	36⅝
600 do	29⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	67
100 N. Y. Central ...s10	104⅞	800 Chic. & R. I.	105⅞
300 Erie Railroad	68⅞	100 P.,Ft. W. & C.	103⅞
500 do	68⅞	100 do	103⅞
200 Reading R.	113	800 do	103⅞
300 Mich. Cen. R.	110	100 do ...b10	103⅞
100 Ill. Central R.	122		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000 U.S.6s,5-20sC.'62	109⅝	100 Reading R.	113
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99⅞	200 do	112⅞
4,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser	105	100 do ...b3	113
11,000 do ...3d Ser	105	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	86⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s ...x-C	69	50 Ill. Cen. R.	122
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	29¾	200 Chi. & N. W.	36⅜
100 New-York Cen.	104⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	67
200 Spruce H. C.	4¼	200 Chi. & R. I.	106
200 do ...b30	4½	500 P., F.W. & C.	103⅞
300 do ...s10	4¼	800 do	104
100 Erie R.	68⅝	100 Alt. & T. H.	35
100 do	68⅞	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Cum. Coal. P.	47	100 M. So. & N. I.	86½
100 Quicksilver ...s30	51	200 do ...b3	86⅛
100 Mariposa Pr. ...b30	27	200 do	85⅞
100 West. U. Tel ...s3	56½	100 Ill. Cen. R.	121⅞
100 do ...s30	56⅝	200 Cleve. & Pitts ...s3	87
100 do ...s3	56¾	500 do	87
100 New-York C.	104⅞	200 Chi. & R. I.	106⅛
100 do ...c	104⅞	100 do ...b3	106⅛
1100 do	104⅞	300 Chic. & N. W.	36⅜
100 do ...b3	104⅞	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	67⅛
400 do ...b3	104⅞	100 do	67
500 Erie R.	68⅞	100 P.,Ft. W. & C. ...c	104⅛
100 do ...c	68⅞	100 do	104⅛
100 Hudson R.	120¾	200 Mar. & C.1st Pr.	42¼
200 do	120	100 do ...b15	42⅝
1200 Reading R.	113⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Spruce Hill C.	4⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts	86⅞
100 Quicksilver	51	200 do ...s3	86⅞
100 do ...b30	51⅛	600 Clev. & Tol.	115⅞
100 do ...s30	51	100 do ...s30	115⅞
100 do ...b3	51⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. ...s3	106⅛
100 West. U. Tel.	56½	100 do	106
500 do	56⅝	100 P.,Ft.W.&C. ...x-d.	103⅞
300 do	56½	100 do	104
300 N. Y. Central ...x-d	104⅛	100 do ...s3	103
100 do ...b3	104⅛	100 do	103⅞
200 do ...s3	104⅛	100 do	103¾
1500 Erie R.	68⅞	100 do	103⅞
400 do ...s3	68⅞	100 Chic.& N. W.	35⅞
100 do	68⅞	100 do ...b3	35⅞
100 do ...s3	68⅞	100 do ...s3	35⅞
200 Reading ex-div. b3	112⅝	600 Chi.& N.W.P.	66⅞
1500 M. S. & N. I.	84⅞	200 do ...c	66⅞
100 do ...s3	84⅞	200 do ...s3	66⅞
100 Ill. Cen. R. ...x-d.	121⅛	100 do	66⅞
300 do ...b5	122	200 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf. ...s3	42⅛
100 Mar. & C. 2d P.	21	100 do	42⅛

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$60,000 Amer. Gold	150⅛	300 Chi. & R. I.	106⅛
10,000 Tenn. 6s	69	100 Chi. & N. W.	36
40,000 O. & M. Cer.	29⅜	300 do ...s3	35¾
200 Bos. Water P.	28	100 do ...b3	35¾
200 do	29⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. P.	67
100 Quick. Mn. Co. ...b3	51	200 P. F. W. & C. ...x-d	103¾
600 Erie R. ...s3	68⅜	300 do ...s3	103⅝
300 Catawissa R.	29¾	100 do ...b3	104
100 Mich. S. & N. I.	86¼	400 do	104
300 do ...s3	86⅜	200 Mar. & C. 1st P.	42⅞
400 do ...s3	86⅜	100 do ...b5	43
700 do	86	300 Mar. & C. 2d Pr. b5	21¼
600 Clev. & Pitts	88⅛		

TUESDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The Gold Room was again firmer to-day on a dull or declining Foreign Exchange market. After the noon Cable telegrams, sales were made as high as 150⅜. The Cash Gold is reported scarce, and holders are getting about ¼ ⅌ cent. per day for its use. The political news by the Atlantic Cable in the morning papers is regarded more serious than yesterday as between France and Prussia; but the market news in respect to United States Securities in London and Cotton at Liverpool as better. The supply of Bills on London continues very free, especially at short sight, and the rates at which actual sales are effected are 2@2½ ⅌ cent. below the figures at which it would be profitable to ship ordinary American Gold Coin. Bills at 60 days, of the highest credit, were done to-day at 107½@¾, and short sight at 108¾@109 ⅌ cent.

There is no change in the Money market, and none likely to occur for several weeks to come. Loans at call are made to the Stock Brokers at 4 ⅌ cent. on the Public Funds of the United States, and 5 ⅌ cent. on other active collateral. On the Stock Exchange there is some disposition to bear the market on the chances of an adverse turn in the Money market toward the first or middle of September, but this is not the prevailing feeling. The rates of interest may go up from 4@5 to 5@6 ⅌ cent., but a change of this nature would scarcely influence the Railway speculation, if as at present believed, the Fall traffic on the Roads and the result of the Western crops should prove favorable.

In reference to the September Money Market, we feel free to say *that the probabilities, at present, are in favor of continued, if not increased ease.* The Secretary of the Treasury will reduce the interest, if indeed he should not pay off his 5 ⅌ cent. Currency Deposits, on 10 days' notice on or after September 1. These Deposits amounted on 1st August to $68,665,469. His 4 ⅌ cent. Greenback Deposits to the different Clearing-House Banks of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Chicago, amounted to $50,000,000. These last he will not probably disturb. But his present Currency balances in the Treasury, and the certainty that his Income taxes, aside from other Internal and Customs Revenues, will be very large in August, will enable him to pay off all other Interest bearing Certificates of Deposits. He cannot, on reasonable terms, command for payment any other Currency obligations. The Compound Legal-Tender Notes are not to be had except at a premium on par value and the full accumulated interest. The 7.30 ⅌ cents are selling at 105 ⅌ cent. and interest. All the Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness have been paid off. And beyond these considerations, the necessity and expediency of continuing the payment of 5 ⅌ cent. interest on Deposits in the Treasury have passed away. We therefore regard it as almost certain that the August revenues of the Treasury will enable the Secretary to give early notice of his readiness to pay off all such Deposits, or to reduce the interest to *three per cent.*

On the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street the Public Funds were about the same as yesterday—the 7.30 ⅌ cents a fraction firmer. *The quotation of this day in London of U. S. 5-20s of 1862, was known in Wall-street before 3 o'clock.* This is the most astonishing telegraphic achievement of a business character ever recorded between England and the United States. The Railway market was lower in the forenoon. There was quite a raid upon some of the Western Roads, especially Fort Wayne, and the general list, about 12 or 1 o'clock, was quoted weak. Later in the day the demand, at the reduced quotations, was strong, and the bidding advanced before 5 o'clock to the following quotations as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅞	N. West Pref.	67⅛	67
U. S. 5-20s	109⅝	109⅝	Rock Island	106⅛	106
U. S. 7.30s	105	105	Fort Wayne	105	104⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅞	104⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	47⅛	46⅞
Erie	69⅛	69	Quicksilver	51⅛	51
Hudson	120	119	W. U. Telegraph.	56⅞	56⅜
Reading	113⅛	113	Mariposa Pref.	26⅞	26⅞
Mich. Southern	85⅞	85	Canton	52	52
Illinois Central	121⅞	121⅞	Ohio Certificates	29⅞	29⅞
Pittsburgh	87⅛	86⅞	American Gold	149⅞	150⅜
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	107½	107
Northwest	36⅞	35⅞			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	121	Bank of the Republic	112
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	105
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	123
Union	116	Nassau	110
America	137	Shoe and Leather	119
Phenix	102½	Continental	103
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Commonwealth	104½
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Park	145
Seventh Ward	106½	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	120
Commerce	106	Central National	110
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	106	FourthNational	103
American Exchange	114	Ninth National	112
Pacific	160	Oriental Bank	120
Chatham	135		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	88½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	88½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	61
N. Y. Cen. 7s.conv. 1876	104	Tol. W. & West'n s. f.	75
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68.	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1864	103½	Gt. Western 1st M., '88.	80
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101½	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	66
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98½	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90.	65
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	103½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	103½	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	100	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	95
Harlem 1st M.' 69-'72	100½	Pitts. Ft.W.& Ch. 3d M.	90
Harlem conv Mtg&S.F.	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Harlem 3d mort '68	98	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	9
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	94½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	86	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	60
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	86½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	79	Chi. & Al. income	90
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Lack. & West'n Bds.	98	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	90
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101½	N. Y. & N. Haven 7s.	100

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,238,238 46; including for Customs, $306,000; Gold Notes, $95,000. Payments, $520,690 15. Balance, $87,549,291 52.

We print in another place a Southern view or estimate of the new Cotton Crop. The writer is well known to us as a resident of Tennessee. But he is neither a Cotton planter nor Merchant, and we should do injustice to our business readers, as well as to our own traveling correspondent, Mr. B. C. TRUMAN, whose recent careful estimate of the Crop is impugned, to indorse either his opinions or his sources of correct information. It strikes us as folly to talk of a million of bales of new Cotton, while the current estimates, on equally late information, are running from two to three millions. Mr. TRUMAN's figures for 2,650,000 bales we believe will turn out nearly correct, unless very late disasters to the crop, or bad picking weather, should defeat the original planting basis of his calculation.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1866.

SIR: Your letters on the 2d and 22d ult., relative to the extension of the time of payment for promissory notes, have been received.

The indorsement of a partial payment on the back of a note is regarded as a new memorandum, not subject to stamp duty, and the fact that by an implication of law it operates as an extension of the time of the payment, does not affect the case.

The agreement to waive protest and notice of protest, signed by the party making it, is subject to stamp duty as a contract or agreement.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of this date in relation to the tax upon auction sales has been received.

Prior to the date of the late Act of July 13, 1866, it was held that sales made by auctioneers for judicial or executive officers, or for executors and administrators, were liable to tax in the same manner as sales made for other purposes.

The law has been amended, and it is now held that the sales of auctioneers made for or on account of the persons or officers above specified, are not liable to tax since Aug. 1, instant, the time when the above act takes effect. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Acting-Commissioner of Internal Revenue writes, relative to the tax on cigars, thus:

I have to say that by bonding your cigars you can have them appraised at the wholesale market value, and on withdrawing them for consumption you can sell them as you please at wholesale or retail, as you may find customers. But if no tax is paid upon cigars until they are sold, the actual price received, whether at wholesale or retail, must be returned, and the tax assessed upon such price. The tax upon cigars sold at $30 per thousand is $10; but if the same quality of cigars are retailed at $50 per thousand the tax will be $14.

The Cotton Crop—A Southern View.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see it stated that the New-York *Dry Goods Exchange* had, a few weeks ago, "prepared statistics compiled from returns from every cotton growing county in the South;" and that it appears from their tables and estimates that the crop of 1866 will probably be one-fifth to one-fourth of the crop of 1860—that is from 1,039,399 to 1,299,249 bales of 400 lbs.; but only from 935,200 to 1,169,000 commercial bales. The latter are the proper figures for comparison.

I have before me a very intelligent estimate made earlier, in which the writer, after setting forth the conditions with which the crop is surrounded, concludes that with a good season from that time forward (which is all that the late good weather can amount to) the coming crop may reach 1,250,000 bales. His calculation is based upon the small amount of cotton now in cultivation, but little having been planted and much of that destroyed, and many fields abandoned for the want of labor—the planters finding that they had largely "overcropped themselves." He also regards 4,000,000 as a large average crop before the war. Four millions is indeed half a million more than was ever raised except in '60 and '59, and is more than any crop ever raised except 1860. This estimate is said to be made by "a planter of extensive experience, and who has recently returned from a tour of observation throughout the Southern States;" but I attach more importance to it on account of the separate facts stated, most of which are sustained by all my own private information, carefully collected—and because of the plausibility and liberality of the deductions drawn therefrom.

I also see it stated, and have seen no contradiction, that Dr. BOMAR, of Vicksburgh, the cotton statistician, in reply to inquiries from the ROTHSCHILDS of London, wrote back 800,000 bales for 1866.

Again I have seen it stated on apparently good authority, that the prominent merchants and planters of Vicksburgh, in reply to the inquiries of an association of English manufacturers made their highest figures at first 1,000,000, and afterward 875,000 bales.

Many other estimates had been made, none of them (that seemed to be *estimates* at all,) putting the figures above one and a half million. That figure, as I was informed by a New-Orleans commission merchant—himself a high estimate man—was about the 20th of July the highest estimate contended for in that city by any. The letter of your correspondent, TRUMAN, on this subject is older by a day than this (and was written in Washington), and his information dates still further back; so that all the favorable intelligence he could have had must in general have been equally known to the New-Orleans merchants.

But these estimates have lost their weight in the minds of some intelligent merchants on account of late favorable advices from the western part of the South, and more especially because of the favorable estimate of your correspondent, B. C. TRUMAN, and another to much the same purpose. I have not seen the other estimate in detail, but ask leave to review that of Mr. TRUMAN. First, however, concerning the favorable advices from the Southwest, I may say that all the estimates putting the crop at near a million, were predicated upon the assumption that we should have just such favorable weather as we recently have had, and that the season should continue at least as favorable as the average to the end. Unfavorable weather for a month after the 4th of July was very improbable, nor was it looked for in August. If the Autumn be unfavorable—too wet or frost too early—the one million estimated will have to be reduced.

Mr. TRUMAN takes for his basis of estimates and comparisons the crop of 1860, which he says was 5,344,166, "averaging," he says, "450 lbs. of lint." No such crop was ever raised, or anything near it. The crop of 1860, as shown in the census, was 5,196,-944 bales, of only 400 lbs. each, the pounds being reduced to bales on that basis. The commercial reports make it 4,676,000 actual bales, which is about the same number of pounds as appears in the census, taking 450 as the actual weight. The commercial figures of that year are the right ones to take for comparison, unless we wish to deceive ourselves or others. But there was not so much as four million bales raised in any year save 1860. There was not so much as three and a half million bales raised in any one year prior to 1859. The average crop of five years ending with and including 1860 was 3,422,000 bales; and the average of the three years, '58, '59, '60, was 3,880,000, or about the same as the crop of 1859. To make comparative estimates, therefore, upon a basis of 4,000,000 bales as a *large* crop before the war is much more reasonable than to refer to the unparalleled year, 1860. Well-informed Southern men, who know something about the year 1860 and its utmost extension of cotton planting, tell me that there is certainly not half the number of acres in cotton this season as that, except in Texas and in those States which raise but little—the Border States and Florida. Texas had perhaps two-thirds of the number, or perhaps an average area at first, and the Border States had, taking them altogether, a little more. But the amount fully and irredeemably destroyed by the floods alone in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, will equal the entire amount of excess over half an area in Texas and the Border States, and in Florida. After the floods, which continued in Arkansas to the 23d of June, with great destruction, there did not remain in the United States the half of so many acres in cotton as in 1860; but, to be liberal, say one-half. Then what production are we to expect per acre, as compared with that year? 1860 was perhaps the most prolific year per acre ever known. It produced 825,000 bales more than 1859, and 1,562,000 more than 1858, while 1853 produced more cotton than 1858. It was not the increase of area alone which made 1860 a so much greater cotton year, but to a larger extent it must be attributed to the favorable character and length of the season. Such a year will not likely be found once in twenty. And certainly this season is only to be contrasted with that. The planters do not expect to raise more than half as much per acre as in 1860. There is not a good stand, they say—by which they mean the cotton stalks are not there. Nor is the stand regularly thein, so as to derive in any case advantage therefrom, but here it is thick, and there you find none at all for a considerable distance. No matter how favorable the season, the stalks are not there to produce per acre like 1860. The late favorable weather greatly improved what cotton there was, which encouraged the planter, for before that the planters of the speculative kind calculated to lose money. This favorable weather was expected and hoped for to make up a crop of a million of bales. But the cotton is everywhere four weeks behind time. In many places it is still in the grass and weeds, and will at best not produce a bale to five acres.

Your correspondent has been misled by reports which come in concerning cotton which is still standing and being well cultivated, but which was, nevertheless, looking bad until lately. If we wish not to deceive ourselves, we must not lose sight of the following facts:

1. All the planting done this year, including that which was destroyed by floods, which perished by reason of bad seed or cold; including the fields plowed up and planted in corn, because of damage by rains, storms, cold weather, or the manifest impossibility of cultivation—all that was planted at all, I say, did not amount to more than one-half the area of 1860. I have made some unimportant exceptions, balanced by the destruction of the floods alone; but I do this merely for good measure, not believing that more than one-half the area was planted at all in all the United States. The planting was not of that very general kind which prevailed in years before the war. The planters were without mules to plow their lands, or utensils to use in tilling the land. They had not provisions to feed hands, or means to pay them. In Alabama, for instance, which raised nearly a fifth of the entire crop of 1860, Gov. PATTEN (after Gov. PARSONS) estimated in the Spring that 100,000 persons in the State were unable to provide against actual want. This statement was published. The want of means to run plantations was nearly universal; but those who had plantations near railroads or rivers, or of extraordinary attractions, were many of them able to secure the aid of capitalists as partners or otherwise. Hence the planting done was greater in those places most open to observation, and on the rich bottoms where the destruction was so great. The interior unpretending hundred bale plantations were neglected. Some of them were not planted at all, except a patch, some abandoned entirely, and more were planted in the proportion of a tenth to a fourth of the former crop. Let us not forget that no favorable weather can bring up cotton when it was not planted at all.

2. The destruction wrought by the floods and the plowing up of fields, and utter abandonment of fields, left no cotton there to be improved by fine weather. Your correspondent states truly that thousands of acres of the best lands in Alabama were inundated, and the cotton utterly destroyed by the freshets in the Alabama and Tombigbee, and he might have added the various other rivers and innumerable creeks throughout the State—though in the latter case the destruction was not complete. The fair weather will do these destroyed crops no good. But attention is now withdrawn from these to those few favored ones whose crops were spared, and are now prospering.

Concerning Mississippi, the greatest of all cotton growing States, which produced nearly one-fourth of the great crop of 1860, your correspondent says: "All the plantations of the Mississippi River are under cultivation, and so are the most of the lands on the Yazoo and Big Black, while very few of the plantations in the interior are doing anything." My own information differs, materially from this, and substantially agrees with the following, clipped from a newspaper, except that I say that in no "thirteen parishes" has the "usual crop" ever been planted this year:

"In pas ing from Memphis to Vicksburgh by river, one sees many large plantations totally uncultivated and overgrown with young cotton-wood trees from 10 to 30 feet high. Near Skipworth Landing, Miss., several fine fields of cotton may be seen, little injured and well cultivated, and others like them just below Vicksburgh, though the best are from two to four weeks late for the season. In the interior but a small portion of the land once planted has been reclaimed and is now under cultivation, and the cold weather which followed the heavy rains has produced large swarms of cotton bugs—most deadly enemies to the growth of the plant. The Lake Washington and Deer Creek country west and south of Greenville, Miss., is probably the best reclaimed and most promising portion of the State, but even here not more that half a crop is anticipated.

The region between Jackson and the Big Black, once called the garden of Mississippi, has thousands of acres of cotton land to which neither plow nor hoe has been put since it was planted, and which is now entirely abandoned. The large section known as the "Red River country" has suffered beyond description, and it is said that in thirteen parishes of Louisiana, where the usual crop was planted, not a cotton plant remains. The bottom lands adjacent to the St. Francis and Arkansas Rivers are in a similar though less hopeless condition."

The New-Orleans merchant to whom I have already alluded, traveling from Decatur, Ala., to New-Orleans, about the day your correspondent wrote from Washington, wrote to a friend in Nashville: "From Decatur to New-Orleans, all along the railroad, (through the length of Mississippi and part of Alabama), the cotton in the fields appeared to me about six inches high, and the grass and weeds about the same. In seven-tenths of the fields I saw no hands at work at all, and where I saw any, it was only six or seven. Many of these fields seemed to be abandoned. I was told, however, that there was some good cotton off the road on the creek." On his return by another route, he saw much of the same kind, but some good cotton.

I do not presume to make a tabular estimate, but from these considerations, and much other information, I am led to believe that nothing but a favorable season, from this to the end of a late Fall, can secure the production of so much as one million and a quarter of bales. If it be otherwise, let my judgment be held in contempt. Respectfully, J. L.

Bank of England—Failure of Relief.

From the London Times, (City Article,) July 27.

The ten per cent. rate of the Bank of England is still maintained; but the expectation of a reduction by the Bank of France from four per cent., to which it was raised during the London panic, on the 11th of May last, to three and a half per cent., has been fulfilled. The Bank of England return this evening shows only a very moderate recovery in the reserve, but looking at the diminution that has taken place in the liabilities, and at the concurrent symptoms from all sides of the abundance of money likely soon to accumulate here, a general opinion is expressed that a reduction to nine per cent. might to-day have been advantageously resolved upon. The plea for a contrary course will be that the non-improvement of the reserve shows that at the existing charge of ten per cent. there is sufficient demand to absorb all the resources of the establishment; but the same plea would most likely be available if the rate were fifteen or twenty per cent. since there are plenty of persons whose momentary needs are such as to render the rate a matter of no consideration. The Bank minimum, it is contended, should represent within a half per cent. the fair minimum for the best bills in the English market, and when it fails to do so it creates a wrong impression abroad as well as at home, and gives an injurious tone to all our transactions. At this moment the actual minimum rate in London is six and a half per cent., and money to any amount can be obtained on choice bills on these terms. If the Bank were to recognize this state of affairs by putting its charge at seven per cent., and making such higher terms as might be thought fit for all secondary paper, there could be no objection, and the difficulties of the time would not be increased, as they now are, by the creation of vague surmise among foreigners, as well as among our own traders in the provinces, that the directors must have some apprehension of public perils in existence unknown to the public at large.

The ten per cent. rate is now both anomalous and unjust. It is anomalous because it intimates that the bank practically excludes the paper of the leading merchants, since none of these would resort to it to pay ten per cent. instead of six and a half, and it is unjust because there are enormous transactions at all times open between ourselves and foreigners as well as between ourselves alone, in which the rate of interest is regulated by old agreement, according to the bank rate for the time being, and many individuals are thus compelled to pay three or four per cent. above any terms that could have been fairly contemplated when they made their bargains. If it were not for these considerations it would matter little what rate the bank might adopt, because the open market affords the true test, and if holders of choice bills can there get money at six and a half per cent. it can make no difference to them that the bank declines their business. Under existing circumstances, the course of the bank begets distrust at the very moment when distrust is the only evil to be encountered. If the bank were to seek primarily for the best bills by placing its minimum at seven per cent., the money thus put out would, through the fitting channel of private capitalists and discount agents, find its way, at the higher terms of eight, ten or twelve per cent., into the secondary hands from whom such rates might be required. Its business would then be of the high character befitting a National establishment; not a single extra pound would be drawn from its resources, but, on the contrary, the drain would diminish on the recovery of confidence thus caused, and the actual monetary condition of the country would no longer be misrepresented. Of course, judging from the state of the accounts, the directors would not be justified in any step that would promote a further diminution of their resources. The only question is whether, when there are several classes of bills in the market in which these resources can be employed, they should not take the best, so far as they can be obtained, and be content with seven per cent., in preference to ten per cent., upon security, which may be inherently as good, but which does not command the same unquestioned currency, and which could be more appropriately dealt with by lesser establishments.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 5 bbls. Ashes, 6,173 bbls. Flour, 763 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 20,132 bushels Wheat, 130,180 bushels Corn, 7,800 bushels Rye, 42,-476 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Malt, 8 pkgs. Cut Meats, 4 pkgs. Lard, and 162 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are in request including Pots, $8 37½@$8 50; Pearls, $14@$15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at former prices; 38c.@41c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request and steady in price: Java, 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17¾c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@19½c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb. Stock of Coffee on hand to-day 148,331 bags, including 82,768 bags Rio and Santos, 21,386 bags Ceylon. 19,910 bags Laguayra, 11,338 bags Java, 7,894 bags Maracaibo, and 5,035 bags of other kinds.

Stock of Rio.

Baltimore, bags	3,500
Philadelphia, bags	4,000
New-York, bags	82,768
Total, bags	90,268

COTTON—Has been more inquired for at about former prices. The leading holders seem less eager to realize, in view of the somewhat more favorable telegraphic reports from Liverpool. Middlings, 33c.@36c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,200 bales, against receipts of 3,719 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,574
Receipts since Aug. 1	13,036
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	426,541
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	853,831
Exports since Aug. 1	5,628
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	271,665
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	472,687

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 23½c.; Pepperell E, 23c.; Pepperell R, 21½c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 35c.; Bates B B, 29c.; Lonsdale, 33c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c.; Dunnell, 18½c.; London Mourning, 17½c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyers' I X L 1¼-inch tapes, 48c.@78c., 2-inch tapes, 70c.@$1 10; Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co. Byron and Garotte, No. 1. No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 4, $850; No. 8, $13. Home Made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 5, $6 50; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 3 figured, 1½-inch, $5 25; ¾-inch, $5 75; 1-inch, $6 25; No. 4 figured, ½-inch, $6; ¾-inch, $6 50; 1-inch, $7. Brown Drills—Boott Mills, 26c.; Winthrop, 18½c.

FEATHERS—Have been in moderate demand at unchanged prices—20c.@85c. for very poor to very choice Live Geese.

FISH—The demand has been fair for the leading articles at uniform quotations, including Dry Cod, at $6 50@$8 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $21@$22 50; new do. at $24 50@$25; No. 2 at $15@$18; and new do. at $18 50@$19 50; No. 3 at $14@$14 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 67c.@70c. for scaled, and 53c.@55c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLAX—Is held firmly, but is inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour at decidedly firmer and buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 14,650 bbls. including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$7 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $7@$10, chiefly at $7@$8 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 50@$10 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75	@$7 75
Extra State	7 00	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 10	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 50	@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 05	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 00	@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 90	@15 25

Southern Flour is advancing. Sales since our last 470 bbls., in lots, at $9 60@$10 90 for poor to good, and $11@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues very dull, including poor to very choice Extra at $8 50@$12 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in more demand, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 180 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet, but held firmly.

FRUIT—There has been rather more doing in this line at about previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held above the views of purchasers, and has been very quiet. Sales have been confined to 21,000 bushels, in lots, including choice amber Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 22½, amber State at $2 75, and red North Carolina at $2 86 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less urgently sought after at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 184,000 bushels at 79c.@80c. for unsound, 80½c.@81½c., chiefly at 81c., for sound mixed Western, 85c.@86c. for yellow do., and $1 06 for white do., ⅌ bushel. Oats are in limited request at declining prices. We quote new Chicago at 39c.@43c., Milwaukee at 44c.@48c., Iowa at 51c.@53c., Jersey at 57c.@58c., State at 59c.@60c., Maryland at 57c.@58c., and Delaware at 56c.@57c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye continues quiet, with sales of 4,650 bushels, including Western at 80c.@87c., and State at $1 02 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request, at 80c.@$1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet at former rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c., ⅌ lb.

HEMP—A moderate inquiry prevails for Manilla at from 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds have been neglected.

HIDES—Have been held above the views of buyers, and have been quiet.

INDIGO—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds at steady rates.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request and firm, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 48c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 36c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 34c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42½c.@60c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been more plenty and quite heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 67½c.@70c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 62½c.@$4 75; Resin at $2 90@$9 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 62 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Are in demand at buoyant prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING AUG. 13.—*Sperm*—Remains unchanged and without transactions in this market. In Boston 210 bbls. sold for manufacturing, on private terms. *Whale*—Is in good demand and prices have advanced. The sales for the week embrace 2,450 bbls. Northern, in parcels, at $1 40 ⅌ gallon, and 36 bbls. dark humpback, on private terms. In Boston 390 bbls. humpback sold at a price not made public. All for manufacturing. *Whalebone*—The sales for the week embrace two parcels of about 16,000 lbs. Arctic at $1 40.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 13, 1866	20,371	49,817	603,394
Same time last year	22,860	59,521	470,300
Exports.			
For week ending Aug. 13, 1866	96	—	—
Previously	4,198	357	386,200
From Jan. 1 to date	4,294	357	386,200

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request at 26c.@26½c. for Crude, 40c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@59c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal*, Aug. 13, says: "Owing to the stagnation of trade in the article of Prints in New-York, and also reduction of price by some large producers, this has been a week of complete inactivity in this market for Printing Cloths. The sellers' views not coming up to the printers' in point of price, holders demanding 13½c. for standards, and printers offering in a limited way 13c., no transactions of any amount transpired."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and firmer. Sales since our last, 7,600 bbls., in lots, at $31 87@$32 05 for new Mess, closing at $32 cash; $29 50@$30 for one-year old Mess, $27@$27 50 for new Prime ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, for future delivery, including August and October, seller's option, at $32 and $31 50 respectively; also September, buyer's option, at $32 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited supply and demand at 15c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@22c. for Hams; sales 280 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet. Lard is decidedly heavy; sales since our last, 380 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in limited request at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 270 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue dull and nominal. Butter has been in moderate demand at 30c.@42½c. for State, 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese is quiet at 5c.@19½c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	40	@42½
New-York State—firkins, light color, ⅌ lb.	35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb.	40	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	34	@36
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ⅌ lb.	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	40	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb.	18½	@19½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies—common, ⅌ lb.	10	@15

RICE—Is in request at buoyant prices, including Rangoon at $9 75@$10 25, free, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet, yet held pretty firmly.

SEEDS—Have been dull and nominal, including Clover at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax at $3 10@$3 50, and Timothy at $6 50@$7 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in and have been quoted heavy, including *Deer*: Honduras, 60c.@62½c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 40c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.@62½c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; and *Goat*—Tampico, 55c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 40c.@42c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Cape, 55c.@57½c., cash; Madras, 65c.@70c., cash.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, including Castile at 18½c.@19c.; Colgate's Pale, at 12c., and Family at 12½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in demand at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 1,070 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c.; and 247 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@12½c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 13¾c.@16¾c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, 16¾c.; White, A, 16c.; Yellow, C, 15½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 39,000 lbs. at 20½c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 84,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been less active, but very firm and buoyant in price, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ⅌ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine, $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ⅌ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 35@$1 50; extra fine to finest, $1 60@$1 90 ⅌ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankay—Common to fair, 58c.@65c.; superior to fine, 70c.@75c.; extra fine to finest, 80c.@90c. ⅌ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@95c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 12@$1 25 ⅌ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ⅌ lb. Sauchon and Canaou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 70 ⅌ lb. Orange Pecco—Common to fine, 75c.@$1 15 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been less inquired for, but has been quoted steady. Sales since our last include 173 hhds. Kentucky at 5c. @ 16c. ⅌ lb. Manufactured has been quiet at our quotations: Virginia 5s, 7s, 10s and 12s, best, at 70c.@75c.; Virginia 5s, 7s, 10s and 12s, medium, 65c.@70c.; Virginia 5s, 7s, 10s and 12s, common, 58c.@62½c.; Half pounds, medium, 83c.@87½c.; Half pounds, common, 70c.@75c.; 32s New-York, (in bond,) 60c.; 32s Virginia, (in bond,) 62½c.; Pounds, (Virginia,) extra fine, bright, $1 20@$1 25; Pounds, (Virginia,) fine, $1@$1 10; Pounds, (Virginia,) medium, 60c.@70c.; Pounds, (Virginia,) common, 50c.@60c.; Navy Pounds, (Virginia,) best, 72½c.@75c.; Navy Pounds, (Virginia,) medium, 68c.@70c.; Navy Pounds, (Virginia,) common, 65c.@66c. ⅌ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive at former quotations.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 600 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. by sailing vessel and ¼d. by steamer, ⅌ lb.; 81,000 bushels Corn, at 4½d. by sailing vessel and 4¾d.@4⅞d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel. For London, 14,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ⅌ bushel. For Penarth Roads and orders, a bark with Corn on private terms. For a Continental port, direct, a bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE EXTRA TRIBUNE
FOR THE
POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of COURTNEY & MILLS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT COURTNEY will settle the affairs of the late firm.
ROBT. COURTNEY,
SAMUEL A. MILLS,
S. H. ALDEN, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1866.

ROBERT COURTNEY will continue the Banking and Stockbrokerage business, at the old Office of Courtney & Mills, No. 57 Exchange-place.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of COLVIN, FINCH & CO., and doing business at No. 36 Vesey-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Accounts of the old firm to be settled by GEORGE M. HOWELL, at No. 36 Vesey-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1866.
COLVIN, FINCH & CO.

The business of manufacturing fine silver-plated ware will be continued by HOWELL & CO., at No. 36 Vesey-st., New-York.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CONNER & ALSTON is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN R. CONNER,
GEO. B. ALSTON.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1866.

JOHN R. CONNER will continue the business as heretofore, at No. 31 New-Canal-st., and is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF LELAND & GILMOUR is dissolved from this date.
JAMES GILMOUR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
EXTRA TRIBUNE
FOR THE
POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

A political struggle, rarely surpassed in importance or intensity, has been precipitated on the country by the treachery of Andrew Johnson and some of his official or personal adherents to the great and patriotic party by which they were intrusted with power.

The aim of this treachery is to put the steadfast loyalists of the South under the feet of the "whipped but not subdued" rebels, and to enable the latter to glut their vengeance on the former, whom they hate and curse as responsible for the most unexpected overthrow of their darling "Confederacy."

The recent wholesale massacres at Memphis and New-Orleans were but conspicuous manifestations of the spirit now rampant in the South, whereof the pro-rebel triumph in Kentucky is a more recent example. The soldiers of Lee, Beauregard, Johnston and Hood are now the dominant power from the Potomac to the Rio Grande; they elect each other to office in preference even to stay-at-home rebels; they have supplanted nearly all others as policemen of Southern cities; they are organized and officered as State militia; and they ruthlessly crush every demonstration of loyal Whites or loyal Blacks in assertion of the EQUAL RIGHTS OF AMERICAN FREEMEN. The school-houses of the Blacks are burned and their White teachers subjected to violence and outrage by unchanged rebels, who relieve the work of murder and arson by cheers for Andy Johnson and execrations of Congress.

The purpose of forcing representatives of the rebel States into Congress, in defiance of the loyal oath, by Presidential fiat and military power, is openly avowed, with threats that those who resist it shall be treated as rebels, and a civil war thus kindled throughout the North and West.

It has thus become imperative that those who stand for LIBERTY and LOYALTY—for the right of the UNION to exist and of MAN to be FREE—should organize and work to strengthen the hands of CONGRESS for the inevitable contest before us.

We must convince the SOUTH and the COPPERHEADS that revolutions go not backward—that Emancipation is an unchangeable fact—that the glorious CIVIL RIGHTS act can never be repealed—that the rights of the humblest AMERICAN are henceforth guaranteed and shielded by the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, and must be maintained against all gainsayers—that the days when BLACKS had no rights which WHITES were bound to respect have passed away forever.

We hold to-day the power in all the FREE STATES of 1860, in WEST VIRGINIA and in MISSOURI beside. We must hold these in our ensuing election, and add to them MARYLAND and DELAWARE—the former lost to us through treachery, otherwise Johnsonism. We must elect to the XLth Congress an overwhelming majority devoted to Loyalty, Nationality and the inalienable Rights of Man.

To this end, let Light and Truth be systematically diffused to every neighborhood, every fireside, throughout our broad country.

To this end, we propose an extra issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, (identical in size and contents with the regular edition,) which we will supply to all subscriptions received prior to Sept. 12 on the following terms, the paper to be sent and subscriptions to commence on receipt of the money:

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The UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $3,000,000, having purchased the patents of Walter Hunt, Wm. E. Lockwood, S. S. Gray and A. A. Evans, with other patents controlling the manufacture of Paper Collars, Cuffs and Bosoms, has granted licenses to the following manufacturers, viz.:
American Molded Collar Company ... Boston
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Reversible Collar Company ... Boston
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J. H. COON, Agent.
Norwich Paper Collar Company ... Norwich, Conn.
American Machine Company ... Newburyport, Mass.
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Nonpareil Paper Collar Company ... Springfield, Mass.
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F. RAWDON MYERS, Agent.
The Congress Collar Company ... Chicago, Ill.
Washington Manufacturing Company ... Troy, N. Y.
All packages of goods manufactured by the above-named Licensees will hereafter be marked,
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The manufacture and sale of Collars, Cuffs and Bosoms, in violation of these patents, will be vigorously prosecuted at law and in equity; and, as no Paper Collar can be made except under one or more of said patents, or in infringement of the same, dealers are especially cautioned against purchasing or selling any such Collars, Cuffs or Bosoms, except of the manufacture of the above-named Licensees, as they will be held liable in damages equally with manufacturers.
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FOR SALE AT L. BONNARD & BRO.'S, No. 72 Greenwich-st., all kinds of preserves suitable for picnics, such as potted partridge, prairie hen, snipe, quail, veal, foie gras, &c., anchovies, Thor olives, French peas and mushrooms, and fruits of all kinds, preserved in their natural state or in syrup. Also, all kinds of French wines and liquors.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st Room No. 22.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

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MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

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These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

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HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	18 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

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BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.
Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.
I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.
Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON.
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

$30 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY the undersigned on the apprehension and delivery of each of the following men at this office, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, they being deserters from the regular army of the United States; and any person harboring either of the said deserters will be proceeded against according to the articles of war:
WILLIAM PRESTON, age 30, height 5 feet 7 inches, complexion dark, eyes blue, hair brown, born in London, England; occupation, soldier.
CHARLES O'KEEFE, age 24, height 5 feet 4½ inches, complexion fair, eyes gray, hair brown, born in Cork, Ireland; occupation, harness-maker.
FRANK E. FILLEY, age 35, height 5 feet 9½ inches, complexion light, eyes blue, hair brown, born in Hartford, Conn.; occupation, clerk.
JOHN BARREY, age 25, height 5 feet 10 inches, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair fair, born in Mayo, Ireland; occupation, laborer.
W. E. PRINCE,
Major U. S. Army, Recruiting Officer.
NEW-YORK CITY, No. 206 Broadway, Aug. 14, 1866.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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A PARTY HAVING A GOOD LOCATION down town for produce operations, and being desirous of withdrawing from business, will vacate it to any one who will buy what stock there is remaining, amounting to about $1,000. Reply to C. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A WELL ESTABLISHED DRESSMAKER is desirous of selling the good will and furniture of her business; machines and show case for sale and rooms to rent cheap. Apply at No. 63 West 14th-st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A fancy dry goods, stationery and Yankee notion store, in the best business part of Brooklyn; price $7,000. Inquire of M. W. WILSON, No. 78 Broadway, or No. 197 Atlantic-st., between Court and Clinton.

$3,000 OR $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED, either active or silent, in a manufacturing business of an article that will sell as fast as made, at a great profit. Only men of standing treated with. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH LONG experience in the produce commission (Western and Southern) business in this City, and small capital, desires a connection with a party with liberal means. Principals only address E. M., Post-office Box No. 2,370.

WANTED—IN A CASH AND PLEASANT BUSINESS, all established, a partner with $2,000; the merchant is too old to give that attention required, and desires a younger associate. J. B. KEYES, 190 Pearl-st.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

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WHYLEY PIERCY.—IF MR. WHYLEY PIERCY, who left Leicestershire some years ago, and was last heard of at West Troy, Albany County, New-York, will apply to Mr. G. H. FISHER, Solicitor, No. 4 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, England, he will hear of something to his advantage; or, in case of his decease, if any child or children of his be living they are requested to communicate with me without delay.—Dated this 30th day of July, 1866. GEO. H. FISHER, Solicitor, No. 4 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, England.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, T. E. Morris, C. Walcot, Jr.; J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH and A DAY TOO LATE. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY.

WOODS THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR and the FOUR LOVERS. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from China and Japan to the middle and last of June is received. The shipments of tea for the past season have been the largest ever known. At Japan the representatives of the United States, England, France and Holland had united with the authorities in establishing a new export and import tariff, which must very favorably affect commercial relations.

During the recent session of the Teacher's Institute in Rutland county, while Prof. ADAMS was endeavoring to illustrate the manner of teaching arithmetic, he took up a small globe standing on the desk, and asked, "How many units in the globe?" Answer—"One." Taking up his hat, "How many units in my hat?" Answer (by a naughty boy in the audience)—"Shake it and see." The Professor was taken down.

A building at North Adams, Mass., used by the State Constables for the storage of contraband liquors, was blown up on Sunday night, to the great alarm of the village and the injury of adjacent buildings. Damages amount to about $10,000. This town, of about 7,000 inhabitants, is said to be without any corps of night police.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company have issued $1,000,000 of mortgage bonds for the construction of twenty-five miles of new road, to use instead of an equal number of miles of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, which they have heretofore used for their Cleveland terminus.

Major Gen. MILES, in command at Fortress Monroe, reports that there is no material change in the health of JEFF. DAVIS. He now has liberty to walk at will within the limits of the fort, but exhibits less inclination to do so than when his liberty was more restricted.

The car-house, the building containing the stationary engine used for pumping water and sawing wood, and the sheds, containing 250 cords of wood belonging to the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Company, near the station in Bridgewater, were totally destroyed by an incendiary fire, Sunday night.

The appointment of Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga., has been tendered by the President to Hon. JAMES JOHNSON, late Provisional Governor of Georgia, and accepted by him. The appointment was previously tendered to Mr. JOSHUA HILL, who declined.

The new railroad from Waterbury to Danbury, Conn., and thence to Southeast (Harlem Railroad) New-York, is being pushed with energy and will be finished this Fall. It is already graded more than half the way, and the track is being laid down.

Col. MOORE, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Newbern, N. C., was severely injured last Friday by falling from a bridge over the Trent River. He was found in an insensible condition by a party of negroes.

A boy, aged 9 years, was accidentally killed by his father, Dr. SELDON CADY, at Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., a few days ago. The latter was shooting rats in his barn when the distressing mischance occurred.

Cholera has appeared in Fair Haven, Conn., and three cases are reported in three successive days. On Friday a Miss BARNES, a maiden lady aged 50 years, died very suddenly.

Mons. AUGUST BUISLEY is entertaining the Bostonians with his balloon ascensions and trapeze performances in the clouds.

The United States Ministers, BURLINGAME and VAN VALKENBURGH, sailed from Honolulu for China and Japan on the 10th of July.

According to a recent decision of the Second Comptroller, no arrears of pay or bounty shall be paid to disloyal heirs of soldiers.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Supreme Court yesterday made the temporary injunction perpetual and absolute in the suit of the People of the State and Ann Walter et al. *vs.* the City of New-York and the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. Hence the Company are prohibited from building a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and Manhattan streets, as they contemplated doing. The Common Council passed a resolution some weeks ago, permitting the Company to lay a track in those streets; thereupon the Mayor, as our readers will recollect, vetoed the resolution. The Common Council soon after passed it in spite of the Mayor by the requisite majority. Recourse was then had to the Court, and a temporary injunction, with an order to show cause, was granted. Yesterday, no sufficient cause being shown, a perpetual injunction was duly entered and a copy served on the Company.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, Attorney BLISS presented a sketch of the Health Laws of this City since 1794. Dr. SWINBURNE reported on the cases of the two vessels complained of at the last meeting of the Board, and set forth that no vessels were subjected to the necessity of discharging cargo in the stream on lighters except they came from other ports without the proper regular health bills. A resolution was adopted directing a weekly report to be made by the Sanitary Superintendent giving the names of the physicians reporting cases of cholera, and the names of physicians treating for that disease, but not reporting their cases.

The Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, were defeated yesterday by the Eureka Club, of Newark, in a game of base ball at the latter place. The score stood 36 to 10. The Mutual Base Ball Club defeated the Excelsior Club yesterday, at the Capitoline Grounds, by the score of 32 to 13. Five billiard celebrities, two Councilmen, one Coroner and the Vice-President of the Club, styling themselves the "muffin nine" of the Mutual Club, will visit Jersey City to-day to play their brother "muffs" of the National Club, of that city.

The injunction heretofore granted by Justice McCUNN in the case of THOMAS J. SWALLOW *vs.* The Board of Excise, was dissolved yesterday by Chief-Justice ROBERTSON, of the Superior Court—no one appearing to show cause why the Board should longer be restrained from acting in regard to the plaintiff. This is one of those cases where the plaintiff resides in Brooklyn, and carries on the liquor business there, but obtained a temporary injunction from a Judge in this City.

Two cases, which promise some curious developments as to how the notorious *Nashville* steamer came to be a rebel privateer, and also as to how judgments are sometimes obtained in this City, came up for argument yesterday, in the Supreme Court. The litigation has grown out of some transactions concerning the Charleston line of steamers. The argument was postponed until Monday, the 27th inst.

The funeral services of FRANCIS HALL, Esq., formerly editor and proprietor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventh-avenue. Bishop JANES, assisted by the pastor of the church and other clergymen, officiated. The deceased was 82 years of age, and had nearly all his life been an exemplary member of that church.

In the matter of the imprisonment of JOHN PERCY for an alleged contempt of Court, Judge ROBERTSON, of the Superior Court, granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing the Sheriff to bring the body of the prisoner before Recorder HACKETT on the 17th inst., at 11 A. M., and to show cause why he should not be discharged from custody.

Coroner GOVER held an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of BARNARD CAMAY, a boy about 15 years of age, who was severely clubbed by Officer RYAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on the 10th inst. The jury rendered a verdict holding the officer responsible, and he was admitted to bail. The boy is in a dangerous condition.

The Police succeeded yesterday in arresting KATY TWEED, a well-known thief, having a dozen *aliases*, who has been engaged in a series of larcenies for the past three months, under the guise of a servant girl. Several complaints have been made against her, and she will be brought to trial at an early day.

The detachment of Metropolitan Police which was recently stationed at Yonkers, made a descent yesterday morning on a party of New-York roughs who had assembled to witness a prize fight, and arrested thirty of them. They were locked up for examination.

A desperate row occurred on board the barge *Washington* on Monday, while the Plasterers' Association were proceeding on a pic-nic. During the fight four men were shot and several injured. Two of the wounded men are now at Bellevue Hospital.

An injunction has been granted against the National Express and Transportation Company by the Supreme Court, upon the application of stockholders in this city, who are dissatisfied with the condition of its affairs.

The reports of cholera cases on the Sanitary bulletin yesterday were only two—a most decided diminution, as far as the knowledge of the Sanitary Department extends.

Several well-known professional thieves were arrested yesterday by the police, and after being photographed at the Central office were discharged.

A sailor named Peter McGuire was stabbed on Monday evening by John Kelly during a quarrel, receiving a severe wound in the groin.

Gold advanced yesterday afternoon to 150@150½ ℔ cent. Government stocks steady. The Railways lower in the forenoon, but recovering at the close. Money easy. Foreign Exchange dull.

Business in Produce and Merchandize was somewhat brisker, yesterday. Flour and Pork were dearer. Corn, Oats and Lard cheaper. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The price of beef appears to be tending downward in trifles, although there was a good supply for the week's trade, and the market closed yesterday with a fair demand for more cattle, as soon as the animals that were sold on Monday and yesterday shall have been disposed of. The receipts for the week, at all the markets, up to Tuesday evening, number 6,375. The very best lots of Kentucky and Illinois steers, that would weigh 700 pounds to 800 pounds each, net weight, sold for 18 cents per pound, estimated weight of the four quarters, the purchaser getting the hides and tallow gratis. A few of the tail lots were sold as low as 12c.@13c. net weight. The general selling price was 16 cents per pound. The number of cows for the weeks is 79, and trade is dull and sales slow. Prices are no better than they were one week ago. Common to good cows were sold for about $70@$90 per head. The number of calves received at all the markets is 1,344. Trade in calves has been somewhat dull. A few of the best were sold for 12 cents per pound, live weight. Grass fed calves were disposed of generally, for about 7c.@10c. per pound, live weight. The receipts of sheep and lambs are immensely heavy for the weekly supply, numbering 20,444. For good sheep, sales have been tolerably quick at 7 cents per pound, live weight. Common to good in quality, sold for 5½c.@6½c. per pound. Lambs 6c.@10c. per pound, live weight. Extra lots sold for 11c.@12c. per pound. The number of hogs received at the foot of Fortieth-street, is 11,330. Prices are not so firm and the demand is less active than it was last week. We quote the price of live hogs yesterday at 11c.@11½c. per pound, live weight.

The Convention—An Auspicious Commencement.

The opening proceedings at Philadelphia are not likely to afford the Radicals much encouragement. They disprove the allegation on which the Opposition have most relied for effect, and overturn the calculations which have been predicated upon it. Enough has transpired to vindicate the gathering from the slanders with which it has been assailed, and to prove that its deliberations are under the guidance of discreet as well as conservative minds.

In the absence of argument, the Radicals have pretended that the moving-springs of the affair were under the control of Northern politicians who are obnoxious because of their course during the war. It was to be a Vallandigham assemblage. VALLANDIGHAM and the WOODS were to be its controlling spirits. And the whole proceedings were to be in harmony with their opinions and plans. Well, the time of trial has arrived, and has been passed safely and peaceably. Neither Mr. FERNANDO WOOD nor Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is in the Convention. And there has been no turmoil, no angry debate, no division in the ranks—none of the terrible things which we were assured would happen if these gentlemen were not permitted to take their seats.

It were unjust not to attribute this result in part to the good sense and proper feeling of Mr. WOOD and his immediate friends. Without raising the question of right, Mr. WOOD quietly bowed to the manifest sentiment of of the assembled delegates, and abstained from presenting his credentials. It was a considerate step, gracefully taken; and we cannot doubt that it had something to do with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S later and more reluctant action. The withdrawal of these gentlemen, and the effect it undoubtedly had upon the few personages of the HENRY CLAY DEAN stamp who had mustered for the occasion, averted the only trouble which we have had any cause to apprehend in connection with the movement.

But though we credit Mr. WOOD with taste and discretion, in preventing the unpleasantness which must have followed any pressure in relation to his claim to a seat, it is plain that he would not have thus acted had the composition of the Convention been other than it is. Had the majority, or any considerable number, of the Northern delegates been of the WOOD and VALLANDIGHAM stripe, neither of them would have withdrawn. But they found the feeling of the Convention overwhelmingly against them. Northern delegates were averse even to an appearance of affiliation, and the Southern delegates, with a moderation which cannot be too highly appreciated, were united in the desire to avoid all cause of contention. The WOOD and VALLANDIGHAM delegates, then, found themselves powerless—insignificant in regard to numbers, and without active sympathy from North or South.

By the withdrawal of the obnoxious delegates difficulty has been prevented; and in the singular unanimity and moderation of the great body of the delegates which rendered the withdrawal necessary, we have conclusive testimony as to the Conservative character of the Convention.

We trust that the opening remarks of the temporary Chairman, Gen. DIX, may be accepted as the key-note to the proceedings yet to come. All that has occurred, thus far, exhibits a proper estimate of the magnitude of the occasion, and an earnest determination to render it tributary to the great object in view. The Union is dissevered by the malignant factiousness and greed of the Radicals, and the duty devolving upon the Convention is to organize the patriotism of the country in a grand movement to restore the Union to its original integrity. The time is propitious for the movement. And only forbearance and judgment are needed to insure its success. The spectacle of a reunited country, now typified at Philadelphia, will exert a vast moral influence everywhere. The feasibility of bringing North and South into renewed harmonious relations has been demonstrated; and prudence and energy, based upon conciliation, will achieve the rest. What has already been effected is a hopeful pledge of what will yet be done.

The Martyr President—The True Way of Doing him Honor.

The opponents of the President, in their efforts upon the stump, habitually accompany attacks upon his policy with regretful allusions to the departed LINCOLN, who is represented as having occupied a position exactly the opposite of that held by his successor. Mr. Speaker COLFAX in Indiana, and Mr. ex-Postmaster-General DENNISON in Ohio, have resorted to this artifice within the last few days. Their aim is apparent. It is to use the dead to damage the living. And to accomplish this, Mr. LINCOLN is described as the adherent of a policy with which the Congress that now is would have been satisfied. "Had Mr. LINCOLN lived, there would have been no trouble about the South," is the burden of the Radical song. "With Mr. LINCOLN in power, Congress would have pursued its course unobstructed," is the plain import of all these Radical references to the martyr President.

To call this disingenuousness is scarcely to do it justice. It is pure, unadulterated dishonesty. Mr. LINCOLN may not have had all of Mr. JOHNSON'S robust pugnacity, but he had the same purposes, relied upon the same means, and in his lifetime encountered the same species of hostility. In its essence, the policy of the living President is the policy of his predecessor. The principles to which JOHNSON inflexibly adheres are the principles to which LINCOLN was openly and unequivocally committed. Every measure that has been adopted by the President we now have is a part of the legacy he inherited on his advent to power. For all that he has done he has a justification in the avowed plans and opinions of him to whom the Radicals now render a hypocritical homage.

There is not one of the views insisted upon by the Radicals which can boast of the sanction of Mr. LINCOLN'S name. Their dislike to his renomination, as expressed by Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, is proof sufficient that they had measured the man, and found him too lofty for their standard. His generous nature spurned the notion of vindictive punishment. He had put his foot down upon all schemes of confiscation, disfranchisement and disunion. He never forgot that the war was waged to restore the Union, and that being accomplished, he had no thought of probation, or penalties, or conditions, save the single condition of acquiescence in the known results of the conflict. Resentments, or exclusions, or stipulations were, in his judgment, impolitic, as well as degrading to the victorious power. His great anxiety was to restore unity to the nation with the least possible delay, and to achieve this he was willing to receive back the South with open arms and the warmth of a magnanimous heart. Judging from what is known of his intentions, from his words and acts, Mr. LINCOLN, had he lived, would have been even less exacting than Mr. JOHNSON; he would have invited the South to resume its constitutional functions in every respect; and he would have insisted upon its right to immediate representation in Congress. We say this not hypothetically or as a matter of guess-work, but in full view of Mr. LINCOLN'S plans, as from time to time proclaimed by himself. Of this, therefore, we are confident, that had he lived his policy would have been identical with that for which President JOHNSON contends, and the Radical abuse now heaped upon another would have fallen upon his head.

Both Messrs. COLFAX and DENNISON, then, presume upon the forgetfulness of the public when they venture to compliment Mr. LINCOLN at the expense of Mr. JOHNSON. The country remembers that conspicuous Radicals complained of Mr. LINCOLN ere he was murdered, as too friendly to the South to please their taste; and it remembers, also, that divers reverends, holding high places in the Radical Church, blasphemously ascribed the murder to a Providential appreciation of the want of a sterner man to punish the Southern people. Mr. LINCOLN had not a spark of Radicalism in his composition. He was, as President JOHNSON is, a sound, Conservative, constitutional champion of the Union, and was detested by the Radicals in consequence.

Mr. COLFAX, we believe, was one of Mr. LINCOLN'S friends. He has, however, a dubious method of showing his friendship. To place the dead in a false light before the world—to use the memory of the dead as a means of assailing one who took up the task and adopted the policy of the dead—is surely not the part of friendship, nor of generosity or justice. The true way of honoring Mr. LINCOLN would seem to be to aid in consummating the work which he left unfinished, in the spirit in which he began it. And there is no more efficient way of doing this than by helping President JOHNSON and putting down the Radicals.

SANITARY AFFAIRS IN LONDON.—If there was any propriety in exulting over the immunity from pestilence which we enjoy, as compared with some other localities, we might point to the mortality apparent in London in such a spirit. The news comes that there were in the seven days preceding our last advices by mail 1,253 deaths. These occurred among about a seventh part of the population of the district, and one-fourteenth of its area. The attack extended along the north side of the Thames—a region of mud and slime. The Isle of Dogs is mentioned as a locality where the cholera has been especially fatal. Our readers may remember the filthy character of this region, as described in *Oliver Twist*. There could have been no such sanitary effort in these places as has been resorted to in our City. The inference is very flattering to those by whose unceasing and vigilant battling with the disease we have been preserved from a larger amount of sickness than that by which we have been visited.

The Year 1866 in Europe.

Since the year 1815 there have not occurred events of such high importance for the future political composition of Europe as during the present year. Believers in Spiritualism, and adherents of the Swedenborgian doctrines of prevision may take pride, that one of their earliest professors has had the good fortune, inspiration, or whatever else one may call it, some hundreds of years ago, to predict great political changes in Europe for about this time. Some twenty-five or thirty years ago, while rummaging the library of an old monastry in Europe, we came across a volume, printed some time in 1600 and—what year we don't precisely recollect. We forgot even the name of the author; it may have been Nostradamus, for aught we know of it now. But it contained, as far as our memory can now recur to it, a number of remarkable prophecies, and among them, that the second half of the nineteenth century would usher in a great revulsion upon the western half of the globe, out of which a great military power would arise, and that a few years later the European continent would experience the most astounding convulsions. And some six or or eight years ago a German Lutheran minister, of Pennsylvania, published a pamphlet, in which he claimed that for the year 1866, St. John in the Apocalypse had predicted for Europe a terrible concussion of opposing forces, after which the skies would clear, and the Heavenly Sun of Peace would shine blessing upon all the world. We are no believers in this kind of divination, but the mere fact of these predictions having been made, is worthy of record and we mention it here.

Yet, whether divinely inspired or not, it is true that the year 1866 is now destined to become the most eventful for the European Continent. What no one ever expected—what, indeed, no one would have believed in the early days of June, had he been told so—has actually happened. Prussia, that little kingdom, hardly more than a hundred years old, with but nineteen millions of inhabitants, has, by the propelling force of her own power, grown to be one of the foremost Powers in Europe, and takes equal rank with France and Russia. On the other hand, Austria, one of the three great Continental Powers, has, in the short space of four weeks, sunk to the level of a second-rate nation—its military prestige utterly wiped out, its moral influence destroyed, its home strength annihilated, and its Emperor hooted in the streets of his own city, and met by the jovial and pleasure-loving Viennese burghers with a call to abdicate. It sounds almost like a tale of the Arabian Nights, where Aladdin's lamp built castles over night.

Again, NAPOLEON, hitherto looked upon as the arbiter of Europe, finds himself baffled and opposed by a man whom he thought was a pliant instrument, like wax, in his hands, and whom he himself had urged as Prime Minister of Prussia. *Punch*, the other day, had a cartoon of "the *two* arbiters." NAPOLEON, bending over the map of Europe, with one hand over the Prussian Provinces of the Rhine, is curling his mustachios; behind him stands BISMARCK, in military dress, with a needle-gun ready to fire, looking fiercely, even savagely, at NAP., as if about saying, "Scheme as you may, I have the power and the will to thwart you." There is really something grand, we might almost say, heroic, in the success of BISMARCK, howsoever much we disapprove the political tendencies of the the man and the means by which he made the opportunity for his success. It seems that he combines in himself the reckless courage and intrepidity of PHILIPP the Bold, of Burgundy, with the snakelike cunning and sagacity of LOUIS XI. PHILIPP played the same game in France, but with tremendous ill success, that BISMARCK succeeded in with Austria, because there was none to match him. The successor of the MARKGRAVE of Brandenburg, who was a vassal and a subject of the HAPSBURGS, has now the former master of his family at his feet and has risen superior to him.

And France? A dispatch from London, yesterday morning, informs us that Prussia has peremptorily refused to cede any portion of German territory to NAPOLEON. In this refusal BISMARCK, or rather Prussia, will have the support of the whole German nation. And with more than forty millions of people to back him, and the needle-gun besides, and a brave victorious army of from six to seven hundred thousand men to do his bidding, it is not very likely that he would change his prompt and peremptory refusal into abject compliance. The BISMARCK of 1865, who danced attendance upon the French Emperor at Biarritz, was a different being altogether from the BISMARCK of August, 1866. Not that he has grown any better, or more liberal, or that the Liberal Party of Germany have any more confidence in him, but as the defender of German territory against French cupidity, and fresh from the tremendous victory over Austria, he has the power to demand and the right to expect the willing assistance of the whole German people.

NAPOLEON cannot afford to submit. His fate would be sealed the moment it was known in Paris that he took the refusal and meekly pocketed the defeat. But will he go to war? We think, under the circumstances, that he will have to. A Government like his, that has no ties of centuries to bind it to the people, and that people being Frenchmen, rests its security solely upon the glory and grandeur of success. As long as his great uncle was successful, and the tri-colored flag of France under his skillful guidance waved triumphantly over the larger portion of Europe, just so long the French obeyed him without asking, and no Government appeared more firmly rooted in the affection of its people than his. When defeat and disaster overcame him, the main props of his Imperial edifice crumbled to pieces, and his own creatures, that sang his praise in every breath, left him a forlorn fugitive. NAPOLEON III., for the maintenance of his power and the continuance of his reign is, as closely as his uncle, wedded to success. To TALLEYRAND is attributed the remark that a blunder in diplomacy is worse than a crime. To the fate of no one potentate this remark is more applicable than to the present ruler of France. His Imperial experiment in Mexico was a great blunder, and has cost him dearly. His discomfiture at the hands of BISMARCK may probably cost him his throne. We think, therefore, having so much at stake, that he will be inclined to go to war. As we read the latest telegrams from Europe in respect to the indefinite prolongation of the armistice between Austria and Italy, it appears to us, as if NAPOLEON had already succeeded in detaching Italy from the Prussian alliance. Should our surmise prove correct, Italy would then be neutral in the impending Gallo-Prussian war, in itself a great help for France. The french, as a warlike people, will fight well, and their proverbial animosity against the *têtes carrées*—as they nickname the great nation of thinkers—will add to their gallantry as soldiers. But the spirit of 1813, rekindled and revived in full strength in Germany, may prove too strong for the present, as it did for the former NAPOLEON, and all his genius and strategic superiority avail him nothing against the quick and death-dealing blows of stolid German determination and perseverance.

Whatever the ultimate issue of the war now threatening may be, so much is certain, that this single year of 1866 will become as memorable in European history as the whole series of thirty years, from 1618 to 1648.

RADICAL CANDOR.—The *Tribune* says:

"The TIMES charges the *Tribune* with garbling STEEDMAN'S report. Not being favored like the TIMES with an advance copy by mail we were compelled to have a full abstract telegraphed. Our abstract was fairly made, and we printed it as it came to us."

The *Tribune*, having told one untruth, now tells another to excuse it. The fact is, that our cotemporary printed the document not as an abstract, but with an explicit announcement that it was *the* report in its entirety, while in reality it was a clumsily garbled version, omitting material statements, and so mutilating others as to destroy their force. On this garbled version the *Tribune* editorially commented, dealing with it as the full report, and complaining of defects which were the result solely of the *Tribune's* own dishonesty.

PROGRESS—We notice that the Southern negroes are acquiring the peculiar virtues of white folks with a rapidity that promises great results in the future. A black woman in Georgia has just brought a suit against a black man for breach of promise of marriage—the first example of the kind known in that State. Furthermore, two of the negro chivalry fought a duel near the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, one day last week. Everything was "according to Gunter." The weapons used were five-shooters, distance ten paces; and when one of the combatants had been slightly wounded in the shoulder, it was announced that satisfaction had been given to all parties. *Sic itur ad astra.*

PEACHES.—We do not know whether the Trenton, (N. J.,) *Gazette* owns a peach orchard, but whether or no, we take the liberty of saying that its paragraph of last Saturday on the peach crop is unjustifiable and uncalled for. There will not, says the *Gazette*, be a one-fifth crop; and it adds that in Philadelphia peaches "sold last week at from four to ten dollars a basket." Such statements were circulated last year, the evident object being to create a fictitious value of this delicious fruit. Then as now, it was said that the yield was very far behind what is usual, and now as then, the statement is not true. Dealers, on the contrary, anticipate a full supply, and so far from the price quoted by the *Gazette* representing the true state of the market, peaches were in this City, on the day of its quotation, $2 50 to $3 50 per basket for Maryland, and $3 to $4 for Delawares. Is it not time that this sort of trading came to an end? Those journals who participate in it may rest assured that it does not pay in the long run.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

QUEEN EMMA PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

In accordance with the arrangements made last night, Her Majesty Queen EMMA was presented to the President this evening. The reception took place in the room known as the Red Room. A few minutes before 8 o'clock, Mr. MCCULLOCH, Mr. and Mrs. WELLES and Mr. and Mrs. STANBERRY arrived. At 8¼ o'clock the Queen, accompanied by her suite arrived at the White House. Mr. STANBERRY, acting Secretary of State, accompanied Her Majesty to the Red Room, followed by Messrs. SPURGEON and Major C. GORDON HOPKINS. There were present when the party was presented, beside the President, Mrs. JOHNSON, Mr. PATTERSON, the members of the Cabinet and their ladies above-mentioned, several members of the Press, and about a dozen other persons. After Mr. STANBERRY had introduced Her Majesty to the President, Mr. JOHNSON addressed her as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

I am most happy to renew to your Majesty the assurances of profound regard and esteem made to you by the Acting Secretary of State, and the pleasure it affords me in offering you a cordial welcome to the capital of the United States, the seat of Government for over 30,000,000 of people. And in according you this earnest welcome permit me to assure you that it is not because you bear the title of a Queen—it is induced solely by the prestige that has preceded you, that has assured us of your virtues as a woman, and especially of your efforts in the cause of Christianity, civilization and education among the people of your country. It is more on that account than of the rank or appellation that you bear. If I were disposed to be facetious on this occasion, I might say that, while none of the people of these United States wear crowns, while no man is acknowledged as a King, and no woman as Queen, yet while you are here in these United States you will have none but Queens to associate with. None of our citizens wear crowns, but all are sovereigns.

To this address the Queen curtesied, and, in an inaudible tone to us, made an apparently earnest and heartfelt acknowledgment.

She then entered into an animated conversation with Secretaries MCCULLOCH, WELLES, and Hon. Mr. STANBERRY, and was introduced to the distinguished ladies and gentlemen present. The President and Her Majesty in a short time joined in a pleasant conversation, at the conclusion of which the Queen and her suite withdrew. Jenkins has not informed me how the Queen was dressed, and I can only say she was attired in a rich black lace dress, and looked charmingly beautiful. The royal party to-day visited some of the public buildings. They will probably leave here on Thursday morning for Niagara Falls.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP TO CHICAGO.

The announcement of the Presidential trip to Chicago, and the publication of the programme and the names of the persons who are to be managers of railroad accommodations, provisioning, &c., has started up hundreds of persons around the country, newspaper men and others, all anxious to be of the party that leaves here with the President. Telegrams and letters are flowing in from all quarters asking that the writers thereof be favored with a place of passage in the train that takes the President and Mr. SEWARD. To set at rest any anxiety on this subject, it should be known that the only persons that are to be of the Presidential party are Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD, with such members of their several households as they may designate, and the Managers of the Railroad and hotel or subsistance department. There will be no addition to the party unless other members of the Cabinet shall determine to be of the company. All the members of the Cabinet save Mr. STANTON, probably, are desirous of going; but it is not deemed proper nor practicable that all the President's constitutional advisors should be absent from the Capital at one and the same time. Newspaper men and others who desire to follow, or keep up with the President on his trip, can do so in their own way, by taking the regular trains that run on the route two or three times daily.

IMPORTANT REPORT FROM AN AGENT OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU—BAD EFFECTS OF ISSUING RATIONS.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has received an elaborate report from a Special Inspector who was charged with the duty of investigating the reports of destitution received from Alabama and Georgia. This officer visited, in the course of his inspection, Northern Alabama and Georgia, and traveled *incog.*, in order the better to reach the truth amongst all classes. After giving a detailed report in reference to each County visited, he says his observations have convinced him that there has not been a single case of starvation in either State; that the amount of destitution has been largely exaggerated, and so located as to be out of the way of investigation. That although some destitution exists, and has existed, it is not absolute, but consists mainly in confinement to some one or a few articles of food, of which, in nearly all cases, there has been a sufficiency, and that it had been ascribable in great part to the idleness of the people; that the issue of rations, as at present conducted, is producing great demoralization and idleness among the people, and that so long as it is continued the apparent necessity for it will exist; that the crops, though small, are amply sufficient, with economy, to supply the people with the necessaries of life till another crop is harvested.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN TEXAS.

The Texas proclamations will not be promulgated until Mr. SEWARD returns. He is expected here tomorrow. Telegrams were received here to-day by the State Department, stating that everything was going on satisfactorily with the new State Government.

THE REPORTED KIDNAPPING ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

Commodore LAWMAN, commanding the Atlantic Coast Squadron, reports to the Navy Department from Charleston, on the 11th inst., that in view of orders in regard to smuggling, or negro-stealing, at or near Smyrna, Fla., Commander SARTORI, with the United States steamer *Agawam*, had lately visited that place, as well as Fernandina and Savannah, but did not learn of any illegal traffic nor of any violation of law and order upon the coast.

TREASURY NOTICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice to holders of certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan, other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes, that they shall present such certificates for payment to the office whence issued on or before the 26th of August, as interest will cease thereon after that date.

SEIZURE OF WINE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The United States Custom officers at New-Orleans have seized for fraudulent undervaluation at that port 6,069 casks, 17,314 cases, 13,238 boxes, 30 hogsheads and 17 barrels of wine, all imported from Bordeaux. These wines are valued above $300,000. They were imported by various firms. These wholesale undervaluations look like a gigantic combination to defraud the Government of its revenue.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President made the following appointments to-day: Wm. B. Taylor, Register of Land Office at Jackson, Miss.; Austin Morgan, Receiver of Public Money for the district of lands subject to sale at Jackson, Miss.; Lafayette Carter, Surveyor of Land for Territory of Idaho; H. A. McKelsy, Assessor Internal Revenue Second District Iowa; Wm. E. Bond, Collector Internal Revenue First District North Carolina; Richard H. Jackson, U. S. Attorney for Territory of New-Mexico; O. S. Baker, Justice of Peace for County of Washington, D. C.; C. S. Eyster, of Colorado, Associate Justice of Supreme Court for the Territory of Colorado.

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

An order was issued by the Secretary of War a few days ago, but not yet promulgated, assigning five of the Assistant Adjutant-Generals on duty here in the War Department to service in the several military departments recently organized. It is said Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND goes West.

POSTMASTER OF THE SENATE.

It is stated that Judge EDMUNDS, who recently resigned the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been appointed Postmaster of the Senate, *vice* GORMAN.

COMMISSION FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CLAIMS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following order has been issued from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 391.—1. That for the examination and speedy decision of claims in the War Department a Commission is hereby organized, to consist of Gen. CANBY, Gen. HUNTER, Judge-Advocate HOLT, and Colonel and Judge-Advocate DE WITT CLINTON to be Recorder for said Commission. All special claims not within the jurisdiction of any Bureau, which may be referred to the Secretary of War, will be examined and decided by the Commission. It will also review such claims hereafter rejected by any Bureau of this Department as shall be presented to the Secretary of War on repeal or review, or that may be referred by the President for examination or review.

2. All claims referred to the Commission shall be registered in their order by the Recorder, who shall record the decisions and the grounds thereof, and transmit them, with the papers in each case, to the proper bureau, giving notice to the claimants. The decisions of said Board shall be held as the final decisions of this department.

3. The Commission may call upon the heads of bureaus and military commanders for information, reports, explanations or papers relating to any claim, who, when so called upon, shall make prompt answer thereto.

4. The Commission may prescribe rules for their proceedings, in conformity with rules and regulations. Claims will be diligently examined and disposed of in the order of their filing before the Commission.

A brief statement of claims filed each month, and of the action thereon, will be published by the Recorder in the newspapers of Washington authorized by law to publish official advertisements. The office of the Commission will be at the headquarters Department of Washington.

The provisions of this order will not reopen claims before decided.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANA.

The Educational Conventions—Great Gathering of Teachers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The National Association of School Superintendents closed its session to-night. Additional delegates reported to-day from Michigan, New-York, Ohio, Tennessee and Indiana. A Committee appointed to memorialize Congress for the establishment of a Bureau of Education, reported a resolution, which was adopted, thanking the House of Representatives for the passage of a bill looking to the establishment of such an institution, and appointing a Committee to bring the subject properly before the Senate. Hon. E. WHITE was elected President of the Association. Statistical reports show the school fund to be over $7,000,000, the largest fund of any of the States.

The American Normal Association convened today, with delegates from all sections of the country in attendance.

The National Teachers' Association will meet tomorrow.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Court Martial—Trial of Freedmen's Bureau Agents.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The following officers now constituting the Court-Martial in session here, have been detailed by order of the Secretary of War, as a Military Commission, to meet here on Aug. 18, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it:

Gen. T. H. RUGER, of Wisconsin; Col. JOHN MANSFIELD, of Wisconsin; Col. E. L. ALLEN, of Washington; D. C. COLWELL, WILLIAM BEEBE, of Ohio; Maj. CLARKE, of Rhode Island; Lieut. A. LOVETT, of Philadelphia; Lieut. H. T. JACKSON, of New-York; Capt. J. H. WATROUS, of New-York, Judge-Advocate.

It is expected that the civilian agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, against whom offences are alleged by Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, will be tried before this Commission.

Base Ball at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Hudson River Base Ball Club, of Newburgh, arrived here yesterday afternoon and were received by the base ball fraternity of this place with a band of music and a large concourse of citizens. The game of seven innings resulted in a victory for the Hudson River Club, the score standing 48 to 17. A grand banquet in the evening and a wine supper concluded the services.

A Murder at St. Johns, N. B.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Monday, Aug. 13.

Second mate GRANT, of the ship *S. Curling*, from New-York, was killed to-day by a seaman named STUTT, who, with others of the crew, are in jail.

THE BUFFALO HORSE FAIR.

Grand Exhibition of Trotting Horses—Large Attendance of Turfmen—Le Blonde and Gen. Butler Win the First Day's Races.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The grand exhibition of trotting horses commenced to-day on the Cold Springs Course, about two miles from the city. The attendance was immense. Visitors from every part of the Union and the Canadas being present. The arrangements were perfect and everything passed off pleasantly.

The weather, though dull and cloudy, was fair, and the track in good order considering the previous heavy rains.

The first race was for a premium of $1,000, mile heats in harness, and resulted as follows:

O. W. Dimmock's b. m. Le Blonde	1	1	2	2	1
J. Scoville's b. g. Dutchman	2	3	1	1	2
F. N. Ensign's g. m. Katy Gray	3	2	3	3	3
T. Elwood's b. g. Union Jack	distanced.				

Time—2:39¾—2:45¾—2:41½—2:49¾—2:41.

Lady Patchen and *Diego* did not start, a protest being made against the former on the ground that she had trotted faster than the specified time under another name. *Le Blonde* was the favorite at the start, and after she had won two heats the betting was $100 to $30 on her. DAN MACE drove *Dutchman* after the second heat, and EOFF drove *Le Blonde* in the third and fifth heats, STEVENSON, of Buffalo, driving her in the fourth heat. The last heat was very closely contested throughout.

The $1,000 purse, two mile heats in harness, resulted as follows:

J. Eoff enters b. g. Gen. Butler	1	1
J. Conless enters s. g John Morrissey	3	2
O. W. Dimmick enters s. g. Silas Rich	2	dis.

Time—5:08, 5:18½.

The betting was $100 to $30 on *Butler*, who was never headed in the two heats, winning both easily. In the second heat a collision ensued between the sulkies of *Silas Rich* and *Morrissey*, the former being upset and the driver thrown heavily. He, however, was not much injured. After the first heat the betting was $100 to $5 on *Butler*.

Programme of Trotting for the Week and List of Horses Entered for the Various Purses—Over $10,000 Given in Premiums.

From Our Special Reporter.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 13.

The grand trotting exhibition which commences here to-morrow, has filled Buffalo with visitors from all parts of the Union, attracted hither by the anticipation of witnessing the meeting together of the fastest trotting horses now flourishing on the American turf. The hotels are all crowded to their utmost capacity, and fortunate is he whose prudent foresight has secured for himself sleeping accommodations for the coming week. The horse fair has been inaugurated under the auspices and immediate direction of an association comprising a large number of the leading citizens of Buffalo, whose wealth, respectability, and high social position afford a sufficient guarantee of the honorable management of the enterprise. Nearly $11,000, the largest amount ever before offered for competition to trotting horses, is to be distributed in premiums during the four days of the exhibition, which, however, may be extended to a fifth day, so as to allow the arrangement for an extra race under saddle, not on the regular programme. The mile trotting course at Cold Springs, about a mile and a-half from the city, has been selected for the exhibition, and has been brought into magnificent condition for trotting. The long-continued dry weather has rendered it somewhat hard, but the seasonable rain which fell to-day has brought it into admirable order. The police arrangements for the protection of the purses and persons of visitors to the track are excellent, and will doubtless prove efficient. A large force of the Frontier Police, under the personal superintendence of Inspector REYNOLDS, will be on the ground. No gambling of any description will be permitted, and the arrangements for seating the spectators admit of accommodation for over three thousand persons. A stand especially for the accommodation of the Press has been erected immediately opposite the Judges' stand, and the Executive Committee seem to have spared neither exertion nor expense in making their arrangements as perfect and effective as possible.

On the first day (Tuesday) there are two premiums offered, amounting to $2,000. The first is Class No. 1, premium $1,000; $700 to go to the first horse, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; free for all horses that never beat 2:45. There are six entries for this, viz.:

1. O. S. Dimmick names b. m. Le Blond.
2. Thos. Elwood—b. g. Union Jack.
3. E. W. Ensign—Lady Hamilton.
4. E. W. Ensign—Katy Gray.
5. B. Doble—b. m. Lady Patchen.
6. J. Scoville—b. g. Dutchman.

The second premium for Class 2 is one of $1,000, $700 to the winning horse, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third. Two mile heats in harness—free to all horses.

ENTRIES.

James L. Eoff—black gelding Gen. Butler.
James Conness—sorrel gelding John Morrissey.
O. W. Dimmick—sorrel gelding Silas Rich.

On Wednesday, the second day, premiums to the amount of $2,250 are given. The first is for class 3. Premium $1,250; $800 to go the winning horse, $300 to the second, and $150 to the third. Mile heats, best 3 in 5—free for all double teams owned and driven together.

ENTRIES.

O. W. Dimmick—Brown mare Maud and mate.
E. W. Ensign—Brown mare Katy Gray and mate.
J. S. Stevenson—Sorrel geldings Bloomer and Byron.
L. Benham—Sorrel geldings Gray Eagle and Colonel.
J. M. B. Davidson—Capt. Talman and Tartar.

The second premium is for Class 4, premium $1,000. $700 to go to the first horse, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness—free for all horses that never beat 2:34.

ENTRIES.

Albert Hinman—brown gelding, Niagara.
Simon James—gray gelding, Melton.
S. R. McElroy—cream gelding, Mazeppa.
C. H. Marsh—bay horse, Strathmore.
S. Robbins—gray stallion, Gray Eagle.
B. Doble—bay mare, Lady Patchen.
James Conness—gray mare, Jeanette.
John Watson—bay mare, Mary Anne.
Frank Cain—black stallion, Heart of Oak.

On Thursday, the third day, the premiums given amount to no less a sum than $5,750, divided as follows: for Class 5, the mammoth premium, $5,750—$4,000 to go to the first horse, $1,000 to the second, $500 to the third and $250 to the fourth. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness; four to enter and three to start—free to all horses.

ENTRIES.

James L. Eoff—bay stallion, George M. Patchen, Jr.
B. Doble—brown gelding, Dexter.
L. L. Dorsey—bay gelding, Rolla Gold Dust.

Although four entries were required to fill this purse, the association, looking at the fact that three such world-renowned cracks as the above have enrolled themselves in the list of competitors, have resolved that they should contend for the rich prize. On Friday, the fourth day, a purse of $500 is given, $350 to go to the first horse, $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness—free for all five-year olds and under.

ENTRIES.

E. W. Wadsworth—brown mare, Skinnewaha.
J. B. Boreland—bay mare, Belle Clinton.
L. H. Titus—bay stallion, Springville Chief.
O. W. Dimmick—brown gelding, Tom Van Hart.
Joseph Steeles—bay gelding, Commodore Nutt.
John S. Stevenson—chestnut stallion, Byron.
L. Benham—gray gelding, Gray Eagle.

On Saturday a rich purse for a saddle race will be given, for which *Dexter*, *Butler* and *Rolla*, the young Kentucky dark horse, by *Goldust*, will enter. A rare week's trotting sport is in perspective. W. L.

OHIO.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Hon. RALPH P. BUCKLAND was renominated for Congress to-day by the Republicans of the Ninth District.

Resolutions were passed sustaining Congress.

The Cholera at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

A strict quarantine is established below the city.

Eighty-seven cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health during twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, of which thirty-six were fatal.

The Board of Health has forbid the sale of melons, cucumbers and all stale vegetables in any part of the city.

Gov. Hahn at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Gov. HAHN and Judge WARMOUTH, of Louisiana, arrived here yesterday, intending to remain several days. Gov. HAHN is still suffering severely from his wounds.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.—Gen. MARSHALL LEFFERTS has accepted the appointment of Engineer of the Consolidated American and Western Union Lines. As Gen. LEFFERTS has long been connected with the telegraph business of the country, and enjoys a high reputation as an electrician and scientific man, his connection with these important lines will be of much advantage to the Press and the commercial public. His position as Engineer of the Atlantic Cable will, also, add greatly to his usefulness.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION

Peace, Harmony and Brotherly Fellowship.

Withdrawal of Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham.

The Last and Greatest Stumbling Block Removed.

The Convention Meet in the Unfinished Wigwam.

Arrival of the More Prominent Delegates.

Enthusiastic and Highly Exhilirating Scenes.

Massachusetts and South Carolina Come in Arm-in-Arm.

Immense Cheers from the Whole Convention.

The Outsiders Send the Echoes All Over Philadelphia.

And the Lightning Flashes the News to the Ends of the Earth.

THE GRAND CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER

Everybody Cheers and Everybody Else Wants To.

Gen. John A. Dix Temporary President--His Speech.

Tom Florence Sounds his Barbaric Yawp.

Credential and Permanent Organization Committees.

The Convention Proves to be a Grand Success.

Senator Doolittle to be the Permanent President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 14.

A SPIRIT OF CORDIALITY GENERALLY PREVAILS.

Every hour of consultation has tended to harmony and cordial coöperation among the members of the Convention, and there is now every prospect that it will be a splendid success, unimpaired by any essential differences of sentiment or action.

THE CASE OF VALLANDIGHAM—HE WITHDRAWS.

On Monday, as you already know, FERNANDO WOOD and HENRY CLAY DEAN, whose antecedents made them especially obnoxious to public opinion, withdrew their claims to seats in the Convention, and VALLANDIGHAM alone remained obstinate. It was the universal opinion that his presence would be highly injurious and detrimental, and none insisted upon his withdrawing more steadily and earnestly than the Southern delegates, and the more considerate and influential of his Democratic associates. He insisted pertinaciously upon his rights. The Ohio delegation discussed the matter until a very late hour, and had come to the conclusion, as had nearly every other delegation, that he *must* and *should* be excluded in one way or another from participation in the Convention. This morning he applied to the Chairman of the delegation of Ohio for a ticket of admission to the Convention, and asked if he was recognized as a delegate. After a protracted and stormy discussion on the question, a resolution was passed to the effect that the delegation recognized Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as properly elected a member of their body, but asked him, under the peculiar circumstances in which the country is now placed, to refrain from participation in the Convention. Upon receipt of this resolution, VALLANDIGHAM sent a letter to the delegation, saying that he was glad to know that the delegation recognized his right to sit in the Convention, but that he gladly deferred to the judgment of long-tried friends, and therefore withdrew from the delegation, leaving his seat to his alternate. This letter is in the custody of the Ohio delegation and will be read to the Convention to-morrow.

THE WIGWAM.

At the last moment it was determined to trust the weather and call the Convention to order in the large unfinished barn known as the Wigwam. This building is in strong contrast to the Convention, and thus far is a decided failure. The roof is about half completed—the interior arrangements so far done that there are conveniences for sitting down, and that is about all. All that has been done in the way of ornament is placing the arms of the several States upon the bare rafters of the hall and festooning the space back of the President's chair with the American flag. Over the unfinished entrance was a platform, on which was stationed a brass band, destined to play an important part in the morning performances.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

From 11 until 12 o'clock the body of the building began filling with delegates and galleries with spectators. At 12 o'clock precisely Senator DOOLITTLE, Senator COWAN, GOV. RANDALL, Secretary BROWNING, GEN. DIX, MONTGOMERY BLAIR and others entered, and took possession of the hitherto vacant platform.

OPENING SCENES.

The band struck up "Hail Columbia." Cheer upon cheer rose in response to the air. Delegates began pouring in, and the scene grew at once grand and exciting. The moments passed on, every one of them bringing representatives of the American people, and soon the vast body of the hall was almost filled. It was a noble array of faces. It was manifestly a body of men seriously intent on reunion and restoration. There was none of the uproar usual in assemblages of this sort, but in its stead a calm seriousness that better befitted the time and place.

ENTRANCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATIONS.

GOV. RANDALL at last came to the table and said:

"Gentlemen, I have to announce that the delgates from Massachusetts and South Carolina will now come into this Convention, arm in arm."

As the words left his lips the delegations so appeared marching up the main aisles, and the whole assemblage, delegates and spectators, rose to their feet, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and rending the air with long-continued cheers.

PATRIOTIC PERFORMANCES BY THE BAND—DIXIE AND STAR SPANGLED BANNER BLEND IN HARMONY.

The delegations seated, the band struck up Dixie, and the enthusiasm of the crowd again found vent through the throat. Dixie was merged into the Star Spangled Banner, and again the vast throng responded. The joy grew epidemic.

AMID CHEERS AND MUSIC THE CONVENTION IS CALLED TO ORDER.

Good natured JOHN HOGAN, of Missouri, called for three cheers for thirty-six States, and they were given. An enthusiastic gentleman in the gallery wanted three cheers for the President, and he got them, and finally some one called for three cheers for the Red White and Blue, with the same success. All this done, the band played "Rally round the Flag," and the Convention was called to order by Gov. RANDALL. The call for the Convention by the National Executive Committee, was read by Mr. PERRIN.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX, OF NEW-YORK,

being designated as temporary Chairman, came forward and delivered his pertinent and impressive address.

HOW HIS REMARKS WERE RECEIVED.

To say that this address was enthusiastically received, is to paint but feebly its reception. Cheer after cheer interrupted the sterling patriot during its delivery, and when he sat down, the whole Convention testified their approbation by tumultuous applause.

THE PRAYER.

Then came a prayer by the Rev. Mr. MCDONALD, and on its conclusion—

CREDENTIALS.

Gen. STEEDMAN, of Ohio, moved a Committee of Thirteen on Credentials, but the time was not yet come for that, and so Senator DOOLITTLE begged the indulgence of the gentleman, and offered his resolutions, which were passed, when the organization was completed by the appointment of the Secretaries.

THE FIRST RIPPLE.

Up to this point there had been not a single ripple upon the harmony of the Convention, but

T. F.

TOM FLORENCE had not yet heard anything said about the Democratic Party, so he mentioned that circumstance, and called for the reading of the Randall-Blair-Campbell circular. It was not at hand, and the Secretary edified FLORENCE and the Convention by reading the address of the Democratic members of Congress. By the time he had finished, indefatigable FLORENCE had found a copy of the circular; when it was read, and FLORENCE subsided, being aided thereto by MCDOUGAL, of California, who had come over to his seat and indulged in some forcible expostulation.

AFTER THE INTERRUPTION.

After this episode, Gen. STEEDMAN'S Committee was appointed.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR moved a Committee of one from each delegation on Permanent Organization, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

EXIT VALLANDIGHAM.

I need hardly add that the feeling of relief which instantly possessed the breast of every Ohio delegate was intense and hearty.

A GRAND SUCCESS—TELEGRAM TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Convention has been an entire success. Everybody admits it is. Leading men assert it, as is shown by the following dispatch to the President, sent this afternoon:

To His Excellency the President:

The Convention assembled in the Wigwam at 12, meridian. Every State and Territory is fully represented. Massachusetts and South Carolina delegates entered arm in arm. The vast audience rose to their feet and gave cheer after cheer; many were moved to tears. The band played the "Star Spangled" Banner and "Dixie," and the cheering was renewed. Gen. DIX is temporary Chairman. His speech was appropriate, and the thrilling prayer of the Chaplain was most impressive. Committees are appointed and all is going well. Nothing could be better.

O. H. BROWNING,
A. W. RANDALL.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The various Committees have agreed on their reports, but withhold all information until they are promulgated in the Convention.

PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

Senator DOOLITTLE will be the permanent President.

A SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The General officers of the late war here, including CUSTIS, CRAWFORD, and others, commenced a movement for holding a Soldiers' Convention at Cincinnati, during the Fall, as a ratification of the present movement. The design is to bring together for mutual acquaintance and consultation, the soldiers of the opposing armies during the war.

EVERYTHING HARMONIOUS.

Late to-night the hotel corridors are crowded; the Committee-rooms filled; everybody in good humor; no drunkenness, no disturbance of any kind, and Mayor MCMICHAEL'S two regiments are a superfluity.

To the Associated Press.

NATIONAL UNION WIGWAM, PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866—12 o'clock, noon.

ARRANGEMENTS AT THE WIGWAM.

Arrangements are now being made in the Wigwam for the assembling of the Convention.

The number of delegates present as yet is comparatively small, owing to the uncertainty of the arrangements and the distance of the place of meeting from the centre of the city.

THE WIGWAM.

In a northwestern suburb of the city, nearly opposite Girard College, and not far from the Northern Liberties Water Works, stands the extemporized frame building put up for the accommodation of the Convention, and designated in the jocular language of politicians "the Wigwam." Carpenters are still (11:30 A. M.) at work, sawing and hammering and making a general racket in fruitless efforts to have it ready for the meeting of the Convention at noon. The understanding is, however, that owing to the unfinished condition of the work, and somewhat, perhaps, to political machinery not being yet in perfect running gear, there will not be much business transacted to-day, and that the Convention will simply organize temporarily and adjourn till to-morrow. There has been no attempt at architectural display in the construction of the wigwam. It is nearly, if not a square, with the eastern and western ends a little raised in order to sustain the sloping roof. A raised platform for the officers occupies the eastern side of the square, the main entrance being upon the opposite side. The floor of the Hall is reserved for delegates, there being four rows of benches running the whole length of the Hall, divided by narrow aisles. These benches will seat from twelve to fifteen hundred persons, though the exaggerated estimate of their capacity is equal to twice those figures. Rising from the floor on three sides are galleries for the spectators, of whom there may be accommodations for as many as four or five thousand. The tall timbers that support the roof, stretching lengthwise down the Hall, are decorated with a broad stripe of tricolor, the coats of arms of all the States being tastefully distributed. The platform for the officers is decorated with the national flag, the Pennsylvania coat of arms forming the centre-piece, with a broad canvass stretched over all, inscribed with various devices, among which are the figures 1776 and 1866, and the words "United we stand, divided we fall." A list of the States, in the form and colors of the rainbow, over which the symbolic stars are fixed, completes this decoration. It may be remarked that the States include West Virginia.

This is a general outline of the inside appearance of the Wigwam.

THE OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING.

The ground outside is covered with booths, from which water-melons, cigars, ginger-beer and other such combustibles are to be sold. The proprietors of most of these establishments had laid in stores of whisky and lager-beer, but the District-Attorney interfered with their little arrangements.

HARMONIOUS INFLUENCES.

The national flag floats from a high flag-staff over the building. The weather is warm and pleasant. The delegates seem to be in friendly accord with each other. The band is playing national and other melodies; and, under these combined harmonious influences, the Convention opens its proceedings.

THE GATHERING OF MEMBERS.

At about noon the members of the Convention began to arrive, and soon filled the body of the Aall. The galleries also became pretty well filled.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA ENTER ARM IN ARM.

The first impulse given to the proceedings was the announcement by Postmaster-General RANDALL that the delegations from Massachusetts and South Carolina would now enter arm in arm. This caused the audience to rise and cheer lustily, and as the representatives of those two States, headed by Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, and Gen. COUCH, of Massachusetts, walked up one of the aisles in this fraternal manner, the highest degree of excitement and enthusiasm was manifested.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AND LUSTY CHEERING.

The band played alternately "Rally Round the Flag," "Away Down South in Dixie," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle." Men waved their hats, clapped their hands and cheered vociferously, and the few ladies present (not more than a score or two) waved their handkerchiefs.

Mr. HOGAN, member of Congress from Missouri, called for three cheers for the thirty-six States, and all loyal, in the Union, which call was lustily responded to, as were also other calls for like honors to President JOHNSON, to the Union, to the Red, White and Blue, &c.

Altogether the Convention seemed to open under promising auspices as to harmony and general good feeling.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

All the members of the National Executive Committee are present.

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF VALLANDIGHAM.

It is generally believed that the letter of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, announcing his withdrawal as a delegate will be read in the Convention to-day.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ELICITS IMMENSE CHEERING.

This announcement was greeted with great applause, the entire audience rising to their feet and the band playing the "Flag of Our Union."

Hon. JOHN A. HOGAN, from the stage, when quietness had been restored, proposed three cheers "for the thirty-six States of the Union—all loyal," which were enthusiastically given.

This was followed by tremendous cheers for President JOHNSON.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Mr. RANDALL—The Convention will please come to order. For the purpose of effecting a temporary organization of this Convention, I propose the name of Gen. JOHN A. DIX, of New-York, as temporary Chairman of this Convention [Applause.] Gen. DIX came forward and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE WHOLE UNION. (Applause.) I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me in choosing me to preside temporarily over your deliberations. I regard it as a distinction of no ordinary character, not only on account of the high social and political standing of the gentlemen who compose this Convention, but because it is a Convention of the people of all the States of this Union, [applause] and because we cannot doubt, if its proceedings are conducted with becoming and good judgment, that it will lead to most important results. [Applause.] It may be truly said that no body of men have met on this Continent to consider events so momentous and so important since the year 1787, [applause,] the year when our ancestors assembled in this city to form a better Government for the States which composed the old Confederation—a Government which has been confirmed and made more enduring, as we trust, by the fearful trials and perils which it has encountered and overcome. [Applause.] The Constitution which they came here to frame, we are here to vindicate and restore. [Applause.] We are here to assert the supremacy of representative Government—we, all who are within the confines of the Union. [Applause.] A Government which cannot, without a violation of its fundamental principles be extended over any but those who are represented it. [Applause.] Over those who by virtue of that representation are entitled to a voice in the administration of public affairs. [Applause.] It was such a Government that our fathers framed and put in operation. It is such a Government which we are bound by every principle of fidelity and justice and good faith to defend and maintain. [Applause.]

GENTLEMEN: We are not now living under such a Government. [Applause.] Thirty-six States have for months been governed by twenty-five States. [Applause.] Eleven States have been wholly without representation in the Legislative bodies of the nation. The numerical proportion of the represented and unrepresented States has just been changed by the admission of the delegation from Tennessee. A unit taken from the smaller has been put to the larger number. But ten States are still denied represention in Congress to which they are entitled under the Constitution.

The President, not in pursuance of any Constitutional power, had called on the Confederate States to accept conditions for their admission to the exercise of their legitimate functions as members of the Union. The ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and the repudiation of debts contracted to overthrow the Government, were these conditions. They were met and accepted. The exaction of new conditions is unjust, and a violation of the faith of the Government; subversive to the purposes of our political system, and dangerous to the public prosperity and peace. [Applause]. Each House of Congress may, as the judge of the qualification of its own members, reject individuals for just cause; but the two bodies, acting conjointly, cannot exclude an entire delegation without an unwarrantable assumption of power. [Applause]. Congress has not only done this, it has gone further—it has incorporated new conditions with amendments to the Constitution, and submitted them for the ratification of the States. There is no probability that these amendments will be ratified by three-fourths of the States of this Union. [Applause]. To insist on the conditions they contain is to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of more than one-fourth of the States from their right to be represented in the legislative bodies. They had a right under the Consitution; they had a right under the resolutions passed in both Houses of Congress in 1861. [Applause.] Those resolutions were not concurrent, but they were substantially identical. Moreover, they were entitled to be represented on other grounds of fairness and good faith. It is this wrong which we have come here to protest against, and, as far as in us lies, redress. [Applause.] When the President of the United States declared that armed resistance to the authority of the Union was over, all the States had a right to representation in Congress. [Applause.] Is this the Government that our fathers fought to establish? [Loud cries of "No!"] Is this the Government we have been fighting to preserve? ["No!" "No!"] The President has done all in his power to correct this wrong. [Applause.] He has done all in his power to restore the rights of the States in the legislation of the country by giving to each section its full status. Legislation without representation is an anomaly in our political system. Under any other form of government, it would be but another name for usurpation and misrule. Gentlemen, I trust that in our deliberations here we shall confine ourselves to one main purpose—that of redressing the wrong to which I have referred. There is much in the administration of the Government which needs amendment, some need to be done and others need to be undone. There are commercial and financial reforms which are indispensable to the public welfare. But we shall not have the power to carry out these until we change the political complexion of Congress. [Applause.] This should be our first and our immediate aim. [Applause.] It is in the Congressional Districts that the vital contest is to take place. The control of one body will enable us to prevent partial, unjust and pernicious legislation; the control of both Houses, with the power to introduce and carry out salutary reform, to bring the Government back, in the language of JEFFERSON, to the Republican track, will come later. [Applause.] By wise, harmonious and judicious action on our part, and the part of those we represent, that period need not be long delayed. I believe that public opinion is ripe, and that it is only necessary to present to the people clearly the issues between us and the other party which controls the action of Congress. And, gentlemen, is not the object for which we are contending a consummation worthy of our highest and our most devoted efforts [applause] to bring back the Republic purified and strengthened by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed to its ancient prosperity and power; to present to the world an example worthy of imitation, no Utopian vision of good government, but the grand old reality of the better times; bringing up the memory of our fathers and the recollections of the past, with the past and the future inseparably intwined—one country, one flag, one union of equal States. [Long-continued applause.]

THE OPENING PRAYER BY REV. J. N. M'DONALD.

Gen. DIX then announced that the proceedings would be opened with prayer, and Rev. J. N. MCDONALD made the prayer in which thanks were rendered to God for the blessings which the nation enjoyed, particularly in having been preserved in the late troubles, and also for the assemblage of this Convention to consult for the public good. He prayed that the members might take action as brothers and as friends; might lay aside all selfish motives and all unworthy personal and factional considerations, so that the Union of these States may be fully restored and made perpetual. [A loud amen from a delegate.] He prayed that God might manifest his especial favor on the President of the United States, and make him a great and lasting blessing to the country; [another loud amen;] and he prayed for the maintenance of the Union inviolate under the Constitution adopted by our fathers.

THE SECRETARIES OF THE CONVENTION.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, Postmaster General, the following were appointed Secretaries of the Convention: E. O. PERRIN, of New-York, JOHN F. COYLE, District of Columbia, A. R. POTTS, Pennsylvania, and JAMES R. O'BEIRN, District of Columbia.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

The call of the Convention having been read by Secretary PERRIN, Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the general rules of the House of Representatives of the United States, so far as applicable, govern the proceedings of this Convention; and until otherwise ordered, in case any question shall arise to be determined by division or by the yeas and nays, the Secretaries shall call the roll of all the States and Territories of the United States, and the District of Columbia. Each State as called shall be entitled to cast double the number of votes to which it is entitled in the Electoral College, as the delegation shall determine, and each Territory, and also the District of Columbia, shall be entitled to cast two votes, as their several delegations shall direct.

Resolved, That all resolutions and propositions not relating to the organization of the Convention, be referred by the Chair to the Committee on Resolutions hereafter to be appointed without debate, and that all resolutions, propositions and questions relating to the right or claim of any person to a seat in the Convention, be referred by the Chair to the Committee on Credentials, hereafter to be appointed, without debate; and that until the appointment of such Committee they do lie on the table without debate.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

On motion of Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN, of Ohio, a Committee of Thirteen was appointed by the Chair as a Committee on Credentials.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, a Committee of one from each State and Territory was appointed by the Chair to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

READING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CIRCULARS.

Mr. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, of the District of Columbia, suggested that inasmuch as there was great misapprehension as to the character of the delegations, the Secretary be directed to read the circular issued over the signatures of Postmaster-General RANDALL, LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, inviting the coöperation of Democrats as such in the Convention. If there was any significance in reading the original call, he thought it quite as important in order to relieve any misapprehension as to the position which gentlemen occupied here, that the supplementary call should also be read.

The Secretary, in compliance with the request, proceeded to read, but had not got through more than a few sentences, when Mr. FLORENCE discovered that the paper which the Secretary was reading was the call signed by the Democratic members of Congress. He called attention to the fact, but yielded, that the reading might be concluded.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. FLORENCE then read the circular to which he had reference, after which, on motion of Mr. BLAIR, the Convention, at 1:15, adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

THE WIGWAM AND CITY RAILROADS CANNOT ACCOMMODATE THE CROWD.

Immediately on the adjournment it commenced to rain, and as a portion of the roofing was incomplete, the rain came pouring into the Wigwam, compelling those inside to congregate in the centre of the building, where it was water-tight. Many remained for hours, unable to get conveyances to the different parts of the city; the accommodations of the street cars being lamentably insufficient for the purpose, as beside the delegates there was an audience of several thousand persons assembled to witness the proceedings.

THE COMMITTEES.

The committees appointed by the Chair are as follows:

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The following are the Committees as apppointed on Credentials:

James B. Steedman, Ohio.
N. D. Coleman, Louisiana.
Thomas Hayne and Charles P. Daly, New-York.
David Kilgore, Indiana.
J. B. Campbell, South Carolina.
A. H. Smith, Wisconsin.
George M. Ives, Connecticut.
B. H. Epperson, Texas.
William N. Blair, New-Hampshire.
Ashbel Green, New-Jersey.
James McFeran, Missouri.
John R. Franklin, Maryland.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Nathaniel S. Little, Maine.
L. H. Hibbard, New-Hampshire.
J. J. Deavitt, Vermont.
E. A. Alger, Massachusetts.
A. Ballou, Rhode Island.
L. P. Waldo, Connecticut.
W. H. Ludlow, New-York.
Joel Parker, New Jersey.
A. W. Tracy, Pennsylvania.
Joseph M. Brrr, Delaware.
Montgomery Blair, Maryland, (Chairman.)
Thomas F. Flournoy, Virginia.
John J. Thompson, West Virginia.
M. A. Wright, North Carolina.
L. A. Dawkins, South Carolina.
Peter Ingraham, Georgia.
James B. Dawkins, Florida.
J. F. Bailey, Mississippi.
J. G. Pakham, Louisiana.
J. B. Luce, Arkansas.
B. H. Epperson, Texas.
Joseph Ramsey, Tennessee.
Alexander White, Alabama.
E. A. Groves, Kentucky.
George Fries, Ohio.
D. G. Rose, Indiana.
Thomas J. Turner, Illinois.
A. A. Stevens, Michigan.
H. M. Rice, Minnesota.
J. H. Murphy, Iowa.
A. Smith, Kansas.
Samuel Purdy, California.
W. H. Farrar, Oregon.
Owen Thorn, District of Columbia
John W. Turner, Dakota.
T. W. Betts, Idaho.
Elwood Evans, Washington Territory

No appointments have yet been made for Missouri, Nevada or Arizona.

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The *Ledger* states on high authority that it has been suggested to the leading men of the Convention that an address to the people would be preferable to a series of resolutions. If an address is prepared it will be conservative in tone and calculated to unite the moderate men of both sections. It will recognize the fact that the war has forever settled the question of Secession in the negative, without, however, impairing in any way the rights of States. It will be denied that war can destroy a State or exclude it from the Union. The emancipation of slaves will be recognized; but the right of the servile population lately admitted to freedom to have the ballot will be denied. At the same time the address will assert the duty of the people of the South to care for freemen, and by every means seek to elevate and fit them for the change accomplished by the war. The address will also assert the supremacy of the Federal Government in all matters coming properly within its sphere as defined by the Constitution, but claiming for the States all the rights not expressly delegated to the General Government. The right of all the States to be represented in Congress will be claimed, and the people will be called upon to assist the conservative men of the country in the effort to secure for the Southern States their constitutional privileges. The action of the President of the United States in endeavoring to prevent unconstitutional legislation by Congress will be commended, and and all Conservative men will be called upon to organize by local, State and National Committees, as a grand National Union Party, to rescue the Government from the control of those who now seek to divert it from its true and original purpose. The address will probably be short, in order to reach more surely the popular mind, and thus secure an attentive hearing.

NO MUSIC FOR VAL.

VALLANDIGHAM was to have been serenaded to-night, but the compliment was postponed on account of his being ill.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

It is understood that the New-York delegation selected by the Saratoga Convention is to be admitted into the Convention, to the exclusion of other claimants.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING.

This evening another meeting took place at the National Guards' Hall, the second of a series to take place under the auspices of the Johnson-Clymer Club during the session of the National Convention, and to be addressed by the leading delegates in attendance.

GOV. PERRY'S SPEECH.

Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, was introduced, and said he had come from South Carolina in the spirit of Gen. GRANT, who had said that there was nothing better than for the people of the North and South to intermingle with each other. Thus prejudices would be swept away, and the great Republic would be united into one great people—a power among the nations of the earth. Though he had come from South Carolina, he would say that he had always been a Union man. He believed in the doctrine of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, that our nation should ever remain one in government, spirit and love. South Carolina had accepted in good faith the results of the late contest. She had contended for the principle of secession; a right in which he never believed himself, and he had almost stood alone among his neighbors the friend and advocate of the old Union. The State of South Carolina had honestly believed in secession. But her sons had now fully accepted the situation; and, as he had told President JOHNSON last Summer, when appointed Provisional Governor, South Carolina is as loyal to-day as Massachusetts. She has sworn obedience to our Government, and, however warm-blooded her people may be, they are honest and honorable in all their doings. They are now as loyal to the United States as the people of Pennsylvania. Her people have now thrown down their arms, have formed Conventions, and have restored the State to its allegiance. South Carolina was the first State to accept the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, and has decreed that it shall never be restored. Truly that wrs some evidence that her people were loyal. South Carolina may have done wrong and sinned heavily, but is it not the character of Christian charity to forgive brothers' sins as one's sins are forgiven? South Carolina expected, after she had conformed to all requirements of the President of the United States, that the Union would be again restored, and she would become a member. She had understood that the war had been carried on for the Union, and that after its close with a loss of 400,000 lives and hundreds of millions of dollars, her representatives are not allowed to enter Congress. Are not ten States deprived of representation while their citizens are unjustly taxed without their consent? Is that a republican form of Government? If the Southern States are to be lowered to the condition of colonies, the country is forming a series of degraded sections which can be used to the destruction of the Government.

Erroneous opinions prevail at the North in regard to the *status* of negroes in the South. He wished to show a few facts to illustrate their position. When the President's proclamation declared them free, he informed his fifteen domestics that they were free to do as they chose; but that if they desired to do so, they might remain as before under his care. Not one of them had left him. In South Carolina at present there was scarcely an inhabitant but takes the warmest inteaest in that race. No oppression exists there, except it be as great an anomaly as the robberies or murders which occasionally occur in these Northern cities. In regard to the national debt, South Carolina with her sisrer States, though the debt was incurred in conquering the Southern States, yet they will not consent to repudiate one dollar of it. The South has lost all but her honor. Nor does any sane man in South Carolina believe that the Confederate debt will ever be accepted by the United States. They do not ask it. They are willing to be taxed to pay the National debt. The incubus will not long remain upon our country; for within the course of twenty or thirty years this debt will be wiped out if Congress will use that economy in expenditure which is now of most vital importance.

MEXICO.

IMPORTANT WAR MOVEMENTS.

The French Evacuate Monterey—Liberals Occupy Tampico—The French Abandon all the Northern States—Gen. Lew. Wallace at Matamoras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Matamoras correspondent of the *Times* says a brigade of ESCOBEDO'S army is in occupation of Monterey. The Imperial garrison at Selleldo spiked their guns and destroyed the ammunition, and went to relieve Monterey, but retreated to San Louis Potosi. All the norther States were to be abandoned by the Imperialists, and San Louis Potosi would be invested by the Republican Governor of that State.

The French garrison at Tampico was driven to the Citadel, and the whole place would be captured. A French iron steamer was sunk by the Republicans in the channel below the city.

Gen. LEW WALLACE had arrived at Matamoras on a steamer from New-York, with arms and ammunition for the Governor of Tamaulipas.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Advices from Matamoras to the *Times*, under date of Aug. 11, say the French evacuated Monterey on the 28th ult., spiking their cannon and destroying their ammunition.

The Liberals occupied Tampico on the 1st inst. The French were reduced to extremity. There was no hope of reinforcements.

HONOLULU AND EASTERN ASIA.

Ministers Burlingame and Van Valkenburg—Heavy Shipments of Tea—A New Tariff Adopted in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The barks *Smyrniotte* and *Cornet* bring Honolulu dates of July 14. The former brings Capt. MITCHELL and SAMUEL H. FERGUSON, a passenger, of the ship *Hornet*, which was destroyed by fire.

Ministers BURLINGAME and VAN VALKENBURG sailed on July 10 for China and Japan.

The ship *Voltiguer* brings Hong Kong dates of June 16. Although the shipments of tea to Great Britain had been light, the amount shipped to the United States was very large, and the supplies for the past season were the largest ever known. The expedition against the pirates on the west coast had been very successful.

The brig *Jeannie* brings Japan news of June 30. A tariff convention was held at Jeddo on June 25, in which America, Japan, England, France and Holland participated. A revised import and export tariff was adopted, which was considered very important to commercial interests. The new tariff was to go into effect at Kanagawa on July 1, at Nagasaké and Hakudada on Aug. 1. Tea remained firm; fine was quoted at $32@$35; ordinary at $11@$15; medium new at $29@$30; good medium to fine, $31@$35.

Arrived—Bark *Bertha*, BANG, Hamburg.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Cholera—Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

There were twenty-eight deaths from cholera during the twenty-four hours ending this morning.

Arrived, ship *Helen Clinton*, from Boston.

Cotton—Sales 850 bales; Low Middling, 32c.@33c.; receipts of four days, 1,064 bales, against 614 bales; exports, 5,348 bales. Bank Sterling, 160. New-York Exchange, ¼ discount. Gold, 147¼.

A Tornado in Michigan.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

A violent squall at East Saginaw this afternoon, blew down the walls of a large brick block nearly completed, at the corner of Jefferson and Genessee-streets. One workman was killed, and one fatally, and three severely injured, while two others are missing, and it is feared are dead.

The Cholera in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Board of Halth reports 34 deaths for the week ending to-day, including 12 of whites and 22 of blacks. There were 9 cases of cholera among the blacks.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Maryland Unconditional Union State Convention assembles here to-morrow, to nominate a candidate for State Comptroller.

Death of an Editor.

BATH, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 14.

JAMES M. LINCOLN, editor of the Bath *Sentinel*, died at Farmington this afternoon.

Fire at Glascow, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The flouring mill of HARRISON, MARR & Co., of Glascow, Mo., was burned a week ago. Loss $35,000. No insurance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—JOHN SHIELDS, aged 18 years, was brought before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, on the charge of having been implicated with others, on the 18th of June last, in robbing the factory of MICHAEL G. JENCKS, in the Ninth Ward, of furs valued at $300. The furs were found in a lot where they had been secreted. SHIELDS was seen about the factory the evening before the burglary, and hence his arrest on suspicion. He was held for examination.

CLEANING THE STREETS.—The $15,000 authorized by the Common Council for cleaning the streets of the city, is to be distributed as follows, as requested by the Aldermen of the different Wards:

First Ward	—	Eleventh Ward	$1,000
Second Ward	$200	Twelfth Ward	500
Third Ward	—	Thirteenth Ward	1,000
Fourth Ward	400	Fourteenth Ward	400
Fifth Ward	750	Fifteenth Ward	—
Sixth Ward	300	Sixteenth Ward	500
Seventh Ward	350	Seventeenth Ward	800
Eighth Ward	400	Eighteenth Ward	300
Ninth Ward	—	Nineteenth Ward	—
Tenth Ward	3,000	Twentieth Ward	2,500

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—The amount of Internal Revenue collected in Brooklyn and Kings County for 1866 is as follows:

Second Congressional District	$802,893 33
Third Congressional District	1,709,023 88
Total	$2,511,917 21

LAMPS NOT LIGHTED.—The Police of the Forty-third Precinct report that on Monday night 145 lamps were not lighted in that district, embracing the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards.

MILITARY PICNIC.—Our military friends will remember that Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., (Brooklyn,) have their annual Picnic on Thursday. The Fourteenth Regiment took an active part in the stirring events of the rebellion, and have thus won for themselves the right of public recognition and support. They are under the command of Capt. WM. M. BALDWIN. A day of pleasure may be anticipated by all who attend. The boat leaves Broome-street, North River, at 8, and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8:30 A. M.

A Universal Benefactor.

Blessed in the memory of all true housewives will ever be the inventor of the sewing-machine. He is a *universal benefactor*, who has made easy, pleasant, and an hundredfold profitable one of the most important duties of woman—to sew. The *choice* of a machine, in this day of new patents and multiplied improvements, is, however, a question of great importance, and to many very difficult of settlement. Every patent has its excellence—but for a real, genuine, family machine, a time saver, thread saver, labor saver, the women of our house say, after making trial of one or two other different kinds—"Give us the Willcox & Gibbs."—*The Economist.—Advertisement.*

A Miserable Life is Led by the Dyspeptic, for his complaint not only prostrates the body, but produces a gloomy state of mind and an irritable disposition. While many articles are recommended as curatives of this disease, none have met with the success which has attended the use of DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, in connection with JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. The Alterative purifies the blood, gives strength to the digestive organs, and imparts a healthy tone to the system; the Sanative Pills change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and stimulate these organs to healthy action. By the combined action of these remedies, many radical cures have been effected, and they are therefore confidently offered to the afflicted. Sold by all Druggists.

Our Infant has been Brought Safely through the critical period of teething by the sole aid of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. We advise all parents to procure it.—*Mississippi Baptist.*

It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Once and Forever.

Account for the fascination as you please, the fact cannot be denied that whoever has once used PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS becomes indifferent to every other perfume. In comparison with it all other floral odors seem stale, flat and meagre attempts at fragrance.

Notice to Sea-Bathers.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair neutralizes all bad effects of salt water upon the hair. The use of this invaluable article restores gray hair to its original color, giving it a soft and glossy appearance, no matter how often the hair is washed in water. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings; develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles, by using Madam JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator. Depot, No. 363 Canal-st., New-York. Sold by Druggists.

Defiance and Burglar Proof Safes; also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Baby-Jumper—A new invention. Price $8. Send for circular to LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-street. Also, carriages, hobby-horses, every style, invalid chairs, swings and toys.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, New-York, elegant new style of wedding cards just received.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial*."] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use.* ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HILL—DAY.—At Dansville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Samuel Jessup, HENRY L. HILL, of Chicago, and FLORA P., daughter of the late Russell Day, of Dansville. No cards.

DIED.

ATKINS.—On Monday, Aug. 13, WILLIAM D. ATKINS, Jr., in the 22d year of his age.

His friends and those of his father are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 181 East 19th-st.

BARTLETT.—At Highland Dell, on Saturday, Aug. 11, EDDIE, son of William F. and Maggie Bartlett, of Philadelphia, aged 3 months and 15 days.

BURNHAM.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, OLIVER R. BURNHAM, aged 66 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Wm. H. Burnham, at No. 249 West 129th-st., on Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BUNNER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, CHARLES FISHER BUNNER, in the 82d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEEBE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug. 12, WILLIE GRANT, youngest son of Roderick and Louisa Beebe.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Fulton-av., between Hall and Ryerson sts., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

CROMMELIN.—On Monday, Aug. 13, HARRIET CROMMELIN, daughter of the late Jonah Hallett, of Whitestone, L. I., aged 62 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 223 Lorimer-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M.

COE.—At Long Branch, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, EDITH, infant daughter of Spencer W. and Carrie Capron Coe.

Funeral at 8 o'clock this (Wednesday) evening, from the residence of her parents, No. 121 Lexington-av.

DOUGHTY.—On Monday, Aug. 13, at Queens, Long Island, BENJ. I. DOUGHTY, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Cars will meet the 10:30 train from James-slip, Long Island Railroad.

DEVOE.—On Monday, Aug. 13, CHARLES T. DEVOE, aged 19 years and 4 months.

His funeral service will take place on Thursday, the 16th inst., at the residence of his parents, No. 223 West 24th-st., at 8 o'clock in the evening. His remains will be taken to Yonkers on Friday morning for interment.

DEMAREST.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, HENRY, son of Peter and Henrietta H. Demarest, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 216 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

HARRINGTON.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 11, after six days illness, of dysentery, Mrs. ELIZA HARRINGTON.

HAMILTON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, E. C. HAMILTON, Esq., late of Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, J. S. Otis, Orange, N. J., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Trains leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., by Morris and Essex Railroad at 8:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at North Orange depot.

HIGGINS.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 12, Mrs. ANNA MARIA HIGGINS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, J. J. Le Count, No. 516 7th-av., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 4 P. M.

LOWERRE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, Miss M. EVELYN, youngest daughter of Geo. W. and Martha Lowerre.

Due notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

LYNCH.—Suddenly, at Red Bank, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 12, of disease of the heart, MARY R. LYNCH, daughter of Peter and Rosine Lynch, aged 14 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 70 East 26th-st.

SMITH.—On Monday, Aug. 13, in Brooklyn, E. D., HOBART M. SMITH, son of Horace P. Smith, of Glen Cove, Long Island, aged 23 years.

Funeral will take place Wednesday, the 15th inst., at Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the 47th Regiment N. Y. S. M., and members of the Eckford B. B. Club, are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 13, Mrs. LOUISA, wife of Isaac Smith, in the 56th year of her age, born in the town of Bungay, England.

Her remains will be taken to Mount Olivet Cemetery for interment.

VAN WAGENEN.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 14, BARIENT J. VAN WAGENEN, aged 71 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 249 9th-av., at 8 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Aug. 15. His remains will be interred at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y.

VOORHIS.—At Spring Valley, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, LAVINA, wife of Henry N. Voorhis, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the South Church at Schraalenburgh, on Thursday, Aug. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITLOCK.—At Glen's Falls, on Sunday, Aug. 5, Capt. JOHN H. WHITLOCK, of this City, formerly of Troy, N. Y.

WILEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, at Plainfield, N. J., PAUL FREDERICK, infant son of Franklin and the late Sarah M. Wiley.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 110 Lexington-av., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Z. Eastman, the Consul of the United States at Bristol, of the death, by drowning, on the 21st of June last in the "Float" of Bristol Harbor, of JOHN BOSSITER, a native of New-York.

The deceased was a seaman belonging to the ship *B. S. Campbell*, of New-York.

OFFICIAL.—No. 74.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 28 East River, aged about 45 years, stout built, grayish hair, gray eyes, good teeth; has lost his right hand; dressed as follows: No hat, black coat, green vest, gray pants, shoes, no socks or stockings. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was received at the Morgue this evening from James-slip, East River, where it was found drowned. Height five feet eight inches; aged about forty, stout built, dark brown hair, light blue eyes, face smooth; had on black cloth overcoat, black cloth vest, blue infantry pants, with suspenders, white flannel drawers, white muslin shirt, grey cotton undershirt, blue cotton socks, shoes, black silk, scarf round neck, colored handkerchief; no property on person.

JOHN H. MANAHAN, Warden B. H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL—1866.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,

Have now on hand and are prepared to offer

WHOLESALE BUYERS,

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING

Ever in the market, which will be sold

VERY LOW.

They request all buyers to examine this stock at their

STORE, Nos. 55 and 57 WHITE-ST.,

First store west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY, NEW-YORK,

have removed to

NO. 34 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

Factory, Hudson City, N. J.

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POLITICAL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

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Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 17th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHARLES A. RAPALLO, FRED. A. COE, JAMES C. BELL, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

$200,000.—NASHVILLE CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—Interest payable half-yearly at the Manhattan Company, New-York. A first-class security. Total liability, $550,000; representing $17,500,000 taxable property, and owning absolutely of its own right over one million. The Commissioners are offering the above loan, and commend the stock to capitalists as a secure and prompt-paying investment. Refer to Manhattan Bank, Thomas Eakin, Esq., Waterhouse, Pearl & Co.
JOHN LILLYETT, A. J. DUNCAN, Commissioners.

OFFICE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1866.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Benjamin S. Walcott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Doras L. Stone, Esq., and Mr. I. Remsen Lane was unanimously elected Secretary.
P. W. ENGS, President pro tem.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE "7.30" Coupons, maturing on the 15th inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the U. S. Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., on business of importance.
CHAS. H. MILLS, President.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company held at the office of the Company, Aug. 8, 1866, Mr. JAS. T. WILSON was elected Secretary.
(Signed) SAMPSON MOORE, President.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by G. E. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

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OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 BROADWAY, July 26, 1866.

CASH CAPITAL........$200,000
SURPLUS........52,500

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1866.

A dividend of five per cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.
By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND NUMBER TWENTY-SIX—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its Capital Stock, free of Government tax, on the 20th day of August inst.
New-York Stockholders will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; Albany and Troy, at the New-York State National Bank; Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank.
Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, No. 23 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 14.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.
WM. H. REID, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.
CAPITAL........$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866........284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866........13,536
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

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THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

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BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New-York—

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, coffee, butter, beans and dessicated vegetables.

CLOTHING—Pea and round jackets; cloth, satinet and canvas duck trowsers; sheeting frocks, flannel over and under shirts, satinet and flannel, matresses, blankets, boots and shoes, caps, hats, handkerchiefs, mittens, socks, &c.

SMALL STORES—A quantity of tobacco, soap, ribbons, needles, jack-knives, scissors, razor-straps, brushes, buttons, candles, pepper and mustard.

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TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95,000 pounds Iron Wire
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	106 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	43 Reel Stands, small.
4 Cutting Plyers.	10 Reel Stands, centre.
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale.
10 Hammers.	199 Insulators block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
5 Large Reel Stands.	44 Full Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
8 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3¼ in.	6 Reel Handles.
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
8 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Tumblers for Battery.	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porus Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (13¼ oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17¼ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.	103 Zincs for Grove Battery.
230 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.
1,065 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.	
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys.	

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.: TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;

FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

TERMS:
Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS, Assistant Special Agent.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R., No. 250 G-ST.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One tender truck; two small truck cars.
One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.
Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.
Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.
Also, nine frame buildings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,
Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at Lincoln's Depot, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described LUMBER:

About 30,000 feet 2 inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 2½ inch oak plank.
About 110,000 feet 3 inch oak plank.
About 7,000 feet 3½ inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 4 inch oak plank.
About 10,000 feet 5 inch oak plank.
About 15,000 feet 1½ inch ash plank.
About 60,000 feet 4 inch ash plank.
About 20,000 feet 5 inch ash plank.
About 10,000 feet 2 inch hickory plank.
About 5,000 feet 3 inch hickory plank.
About 8,000 feet 4 inch hickory plank.
About 20,000 feet ⅝ inch poplar boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1,000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.
Terms: Cash in Government funds.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

40,000 TONS PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1866.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 15th of August inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 40,000 tons of fresh-mined Pittston coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh. The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal, to be stated at the time of sale.
Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
500 packages Malaga Raisins.
150 boxes Prime Imperial Layer Raisins.
120 bags Peanuts.
1 cask Turkish Prunes—damaged.
9 cases Olive Oil. 1 case Sardines. 1 case Soap.
20 boxes Bitter Oranges.
5 pipes Lemon Juice.
250 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing.
At 12 o'clock, within the store:
2,000 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing, ex *Woodland*.

LOST AND FOUND.

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$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN ON SATURDAY, 11th inst., a DIAMOND BREASTPIN, in Irving-place, 4th-av., Broadway, Astor-place or 4th-av. cars. A reward of $50 will be paid for its recovery by ELIJAH T. BROWN, No. 41 Spruce-st.

DR. POWELL, NO. 126 NINTH-ST., near Broadway, cures delicate cases of either sex in 48 hours. Medicine sent to all parts of the country on reception of a fee.

PROPOSALS.

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ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, 16th of August, for supplying for the use of the United State Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln dried yellow CORN MEAL.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour and corn meal must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour and corn meal will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug 4, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Aug. 16 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements in

Eighth-avenue—From Forty-second to Fifty-eighth street.
Second-avenue—From Houston to Fourteenth-street
Thirteenth-street—From University-place to First-avenue.
Vestry-street—From Greenwich to West-street.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Elizabeth-street—From Bayard to Grand-street.
Spring-street—From Broadway to West-street.
Bleecker-street—From Broadway to Bowery.
Thirty-fourth-street—From Third-avenue to East River, and
Fifty-fifth-street—From Broadway to Eighth-avenue.
Also, for a cobble pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-streets, and for crosswalks across Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Forty-sixth-street.
Also, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:
Bleecker-street—Between Charles and Perry streets.
Spring-street—Between Elizabeth-street and the Bowery.
Broadway—Between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
Eighth-avenue—Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.
First-avenue—Between Eighth and Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
Essex-street—Between Stanton and Rivington, Delancey and Broome, and Hester and Division streets.
Forty-eighth-street—Between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
First-avenue—Between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, with branches in Second-avenue and in Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets; and also sewer in
Forty-fifth-street—Between Fifth and Lexington avenues, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth avenues.
Specifications and forms for bids can be had at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 9, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., for delivery at military posts and hospitals of the several quantities of COAL and WOOD, named respectively:

At Fort Columbus, 150 cords of wood and 1,250 tons of coal; at Fort Schuyler, 100 cords of wood and 600 tons of coal; at Fort Wood, 50 cords of wood and 500 tons of coal; at Fort Hamilton, 150 cords of wood and 500 tons of coal; at Fort Wadsworth, 50 cords of wood and 100 tons of coal; at Willett's Point, N. Y. Harbor, 650 tons of coal; at David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, 700 tons of coal.

The coal is to be of the best quality of Anthracite, and of egg and stove sizes; and to be delivered in the yards, except at David's Island, where it is to be delivered on the dock.

Merchantable hard wood is the standard; the cord is 128 cubic feet.

The bidders will be required to accompany their proposals with guaranties signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars to deliver the coal, and ($2,000) two thousand dollars to deliver the wood, as they may bid therefor in conformity with the terms of the advertisement.

Payment to be made in such funds as the Government may provide, upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the post. All the coal and wood contracted for to be delivered between the date of the signing of the contract and the 15th of September, 1866.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or for "Wood," and addressed to the undersigned. For further particulars inquire at this office.
By order of
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster, Dep't of the East.
R. C. MORGAN,
Bvt.-Maj. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act.
WM. A. COBB, President.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Dep't.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:
For regulating, curbing and grading Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudsen River.
Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
—Dated Street Department New-York, Aug. 9, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st., where plans and specifications may be seen for grading and building a horse railroad from Union Course to Jamaica, L. I., until Aug. 17.

DRY GOODS.

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FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

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ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call, save money. Good warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Ayletts, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road. this location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 18 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

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References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, on the 22d day of August inst., at 12 o'clock M., the beautiful country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, formerly owned by A. K. Chandler, Esq., containing about 6 acres of land well stocked with the choicest kinds of fruit. Upon the premises is a beautiful mansion, with piazza all around it, ice-house, brick barn and carriage-house, henneries, &c., &c. Everything in the most perfect order.
The river and mountain scenery cannot be equaled; but five minutes from depot.
For further particulars inquire of
JOSEPH L. SAVAGE, No. 26 Dey-st.,
or of H. N. HUSTIS, at Fishkill on the Hudson.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., on MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., ten elegant building sites on the west bank of the Hudson, about 1½ miles north of the City of Newburgh, containing from 8 to 17½ acres each, and together constituting the farm of the late Daniel A. Deyo, deceased, and are to be sold to close his estate. Said sites are unsurpassed for location, and command extensive views of the Hudson, Highlands and surrounding country. Title perfect. For particulars apply to HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, &c.; or to T. BINGHAM, Auctioneer, Newburgh; or to T. J. DEYO, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence and farm of 50 acres of excellent land, three miles north of New-Haven, on elevation; magnificent view of surrounding country; good roads and neighborhood; quantities of choice fruit and berries; modern built house, surrounded by beautifully shaded lawn, farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in complete order; stock, furniture, &c., sold if wanted. Apply at Earle's Hotel.

A SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot for sale, with brown-stone front, and railing and ballusters, fluted columns, &c., and finished up in a superior style; in size about 21x50x100, four stories and basement, situated on 60th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on one of the main entrances to Central Park; and where the Grand Hotel is to be built. Apply on the premises, or at No. 418 3d-av.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, GRANITE RESIDENCE, black walnut finish, first-class out buildings and cottage, with 80 or more acres superior and highly cultivated land, large beautiful shade trees, lawns, &c., and fruit in great abundance, finest place on the Hudson, ½ mile water front, for sale very cheap or exchange for City property. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Stone cottage, 47x35, with wing 2 x25, three minutes' walk from depot; barn, garden, &c.; about 1¾ acres. Price $10,000. Also a plot of 8 acres laid out with fruit and ornamental trees, berries, vines, &c. A never-failing stream runs through. Apply to J. B. MILLER, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT RICEVILLE, N. J., A DESIRABLE county seat; house containing 8 rooms; also house with 6 rooms, in good order, 7½ acres of land, with good fruit and shade. Inquire at Washington Market, opposite No. 140 West-st., of A. J. WILLIAMS, or W. B. PATTERSON, on the premises, near Mount's Dock, Shrewsbury River.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—ELEGANT RESIdence for sale, with four lots, (more ground if wanted;) fine fruit and shrubbery; handy to horse cars; very ten minutes; location and neighborhood very fine; price $11,000, on easy terms. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence and outbuildings, with nine acres of land under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Price $9,000. Also, one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad. Price $5,000. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone full-sized house, in perfect order; lot 25x200, with fine stable; finest location on Murray Hill; for sale cheap; immediate possession; furniture if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$35,000,000 IN TEN YEARS.—SEE Ninth Annual Report Commissioners Central Park. Purchasers may learn of valuable improved property near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, of H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF BRICK AND BROWN stone private dwellings for sale and to let in desirable locations. Prices $5,000, $8,500, $10,000, $12,250, $20,000 up to $45,000, at McCAHILL & CO.'S Real Estate Exchange, No. 671 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

BROADWAY, PALISADE AND LAKE-AV., YONKERS.—Two choice and very elegant and the most elevated building sites, about one acre each, for sale or exchange for improved City or Brooklyn property. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

608 ACRES, ILLINOIS.—A REMARKABLY fine body of partly improved rolling prairie land, within sight of Carlyle Station of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, for sale or exchange for productive City property. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A handsome country seat on the Hudson at Peekskill; splendid river view; healthy location, and convenient to cars or boat. Address Box No. 2,706 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EASY TERMS, FORTY acre farm, new buildings, level loam soil, well fenced, 38 miles; Long Island; good location for a physician or others. Owner at Room No. 88, No. 111 Broadway, Thursday next.

UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY—TO LEASE for a term of years the valuable property No. 40 East 14th-st., with lot on University-place, being about 26 by 225 feet. For particulars apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

THIRTY ACRES, FIVE ACRES WOOD, two-story house, barn, &c., apples, pears, &c.; eight acres corn, potatoes, hay, one horse, three cows, poultry, &c.; 27 miles in New-Jersey.
P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—WEST-field, N. J.; modern new house, carriage-house, &c.; ½ acre in garden and fruit; near depot. Price low.
POILLON, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, OF perfect garden and fruit land, within four minutes' walk of the New-Market depot, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Inquire at No. 117 Liberty-st., New-York.

SIXTY-EIGHT ACRES, TWENTY ACRES wood, house, barn, wagon-house, peach and apple orchard; fine land; 30 miles in New-Jersey. Price $3,600; terms easy.
P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, IN West 11th-st., with possession in October. For particulars apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, 8 TO 16 LOTS, WITH dock privileges, but not more than 1,000 feet from the river, in New-York, not above 14th-st., Jersey City or Brooklyn, for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET.

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TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, ONE of the most elegant and richly furnished houses in the city. House is 25x55 feet, with 20 feet extension; has 16 rooms, with all modern improvements, including burglar alarm. To rent for 18 months to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS four-story, high stoop House, on West 42d-st., near 5th-av., for one year from Sept. 1. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR and Lofts on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway; power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, 102 Walker-st.

OFFICE TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 9 Spruce-st. Possession given immediately.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

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A SMALL FAMILY REQUIRE BY THE 1st of September an unfurnished house, containing not less than eight rooms, for permanent occupancy. Preference would be given to a place in the country, on the line of one of the New-Jersey Railroads, not more than an hour's ride from the city, where trains run to a late hour of the night, having a half acre or an acre of ground and a small barn. Rent must not exceed $500. Address PERMANENT TENANT, Box 121 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, BY A lady of refinement, accustomed to the best society, with the privilege of taking a few gentlemen as boarders; a widower wishing to rent his house, and who would board as part payment, might secure in this way a comfortable home; most unquestionable references given. Address M. V., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—I WILL GIVE $50 TO any one who will procure me a small house, in good order, with modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood, between 2d and 7th avs., and 10th and 50th sts. Possession not required till Nov. 1. Address, stating location, rent, &c., L. K. Y., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED BY A family of three adults, in a respectable neighborhood. Address with particulars BARTON, Box No. 181 *Times* Office; partially furnished preferred.

SCHOOL HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN 20th and 42d sts., 6th and 9th avs.; an entire house, or a hall suitable for school purposes. Possession required by Sept. 1. Address M. S. ISAACS, No. 78 Nassau-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY preferred, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, (adult,) from the 1st of October next. A person living in a desirable neighborhood can make a favorable and permanent arrangement for the Winter; would furnish their own rooms if desired; references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, W., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A private family will rent, handsomely furnished, rooms with private table to a family of grown persons for the Fall and Winter months; highest references given and required. Address R., Box No. 1,604 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED, from Sept. 1, by a careful and prompt paying tenant; nearness to city or depot not essential. Address HEALTH, *Times* Office, Box No. 172.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—IN THE family of a French Professor, to gentlemen anxious of acquiring practice in the language. Apply No. 92 East 31st-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 118 2d-av., near 7th-st.; rooms large and airy, and locality pleasant.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with first-class board at No. 163 East Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

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COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—THREE ROOMS ARE vacant, and others will be vacant next week, at a quiet place among the mountains. Price $8. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn. For particulars address Box No. 2,533.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—PLEASANT rooms with board can be had in a fine location, near depot; bath in house, and modern improvements; stabling if required. Address for a week, B., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

BATH HOTEL—AT BATH, L. I., IS STILL open for the reception of permanent boarders and transient guests. Accessible every 30 minutes by Greenwood, Bath and Coney Island Railroad. For further information apply to GEORGE SHIELDS, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For laying crosswalk in Third-street, opposite No. 228.
2d. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from southeast corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
3d. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.
4th. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from the northeasterly corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
5th. For laying crosswalk from the southeast to the southwest corner of Watts and Greenwich streets.
6th. For building sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from present sewer at Eleventh-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue.
7th. For paving Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston streets, with trap-block.
8th. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, with trap-block.
9th. For paving Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with trap-block.
10th. For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Ninth avenues, with stone blocks.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:
1st. Both sides of Third-street, between Avenue B and Avenue C.
2d. On the east side of West-street and the south side of Charlton-street, to the extent of half the block on either street, from southeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
3d. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Cortlandt-street to Dey-street, and on the north side of Cortlandt-street to the extent of half the block from Greenwich-street to Broadway, and from Greenwich-street to Washington-street.
4th. The east side of West-street and the north side of Charlton-street to the extent of half the block on either street, from northeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
5th. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Watts to Desbrosses streets, and on the south side of Watts-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.
6th. On both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues.
7th. On both sides of Mulberry street, between Bleecker and Houston streets and to the extent of half the block either way on Bleecker and Houston streets.
8th. On both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
9th. On both sides of Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue.
10th. On both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, Collector's Office No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn.—The annual taxes for 1866, upon incomes, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are due and payable from the 15th to the 31st day of August, 1866. The bills are ready for delivery. Office hours from 8½ A. M. to 5 P. M.
HENRY C. BOWEN, Collector.
Checks received. No State or City Bank bills, other than National Banks, received in payment of taxes.
BROOKLYN, Aug. 15, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

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SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to work by the day or week in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothes; also understands dressmaking; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; can give City reference. Can be seen at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place, for two days, Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by the day or week; can cut, fit and make boy's clothes, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country, or would travel with a lady and assist with children; can dress hair. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion to take care of one or two growing children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, EMPLOYment by the day as seamstress and assistant in dress-making; understands finishing dresses thoroughly; no objections to the country. Call at No. 120 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as nurse and wait on a lady, or as children's maid; sews neatly; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress, by a Protestant young woman; good reference given. Can be seen at J. J. Morris' grocery, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; would assist with children or chamberwork; wages no object. Call at No. 97 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES a plain hand, a situation as copyist. Address COPYIST, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A PROFESSED COOK IN ALL ITS branches, such as soups, meats, poultry, game in all styles, boning, &c., pastry, creams, ices, jellies, &c.; also, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; has had eight years experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful any way; the best of City and country reference; wages moderate. Address, for two days, T. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN on a gentleman's place, to take care of horses and drive; also understands plain vegetable gardening; is willing and obliging; two years reference from last place. Call on or address JOHN, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; no children; understands his business in every respect; has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, graperies and vineries; also laying out of new places; wife is a good dressmaker; would sew for the family. Address D. SCHAUER, Fordham, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference; has lived eight years in his last place; no objection to country. Call or address J. D., at No. 504 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young English married man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of reference; country preferred. Address R. P., at William Kenyon's, Florist, 6th-st. and 2d-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man as coachman and groom; understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; moderate wages taken if a good home is given. Call or address ALFRED, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, (Americans,) situations, the man as coachman and gardener, the woman to do general housework; no children; will be found valuable servants. Call, or address for two days, CHARLES, No. 81 Nassau-st., office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant young man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses perfectly; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Address A. P. A., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN A SITUAtion to take care of a horse and wagon; will make himself generally useful; good reference. Address P. O. K., No. 416 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom, or to make himself useful with a gentleman in the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 38 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands his business, and has good references. Address F., Gardener, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN a situation as porter; first-class reference given and moderate pay expected; understands his business. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as groom or coachman; no objection to make himself useful; with good City reference. Address H. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family. Apply for three days at REID'S, florist, No. 869 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener or coachman; has nine years' experience at the business; best of reference can be given. Address M. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Address B. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is a careful driver and can give first-class City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

TO PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—A SUPERIOR translator of the French and German languages is open to an engagement. M. L. F., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

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SALARY AND COMMISSION.

Wanted, a few gentlemen of experience and good address to act as solicitors and district agents for a Life Insurance Company, in New-York and vicinity. Address, with references, Box 2,069 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PERSON COMPETENT TO TAKE the charge of a large boarding establishment in a theological institution in this city. For particular information apply to J. S. GALLAGHER, No. 27 Wall-st., third floor, between 1 and 3 P. M.

WANTED A CUSTOM CUTTER—A YOUNG man who is a first-class cutter and willing to go into a Western city. Call at CARHART, BURRELL & CO., No. 94 Reade-st., Thursday, between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, WELL ACquainted with the City book and stationery business; one living with his parents preferred.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SHORT distance in the country, a good cook; one thoroughly understanding her business; no washing. Apply, with references, at No. 26 Bond-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK TO GO ten miles from the City on the North River; must have the best of New-York reference. Apply at No. 16 5th-av., on this (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—GERMAN GARDENER WHO CALLed last week foot of Chambers-st., is requested to call again on Tuesday or address Box No. 100 Sing Sing.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS TO MAKE up ladies' and children's fine underclothing. R. H. MACY, 6th-av and 14th-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A RETAIL HAT and cap store; one who understands the business. Apply to RODERICK HOGAN, 374 Bowery, near 4th-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 6th-av. and 14th-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN CAPAble of keeping a cash account and waiting upon customers, as occasion may require; one who writes a good hand, is correct at figures, and has had some experience in a store, may address, with references, Box No. 1,316 Post-office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A CAPABLE person for a country place, a short distance from the City; will have a comfortable home, but must fully understand the superintendence of a country house—making butter, preserves, &c. Address Box No. 1,245 Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WOOLLEN house; liberal terms will be made with a first-class man, who can influence a large trade. Apply immediately. ALLEN BROTHERS, No. 83 Leonard-st.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:

ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5

Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.
For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents,
No. 116 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon ... $100 | Lower Saloon ... $80
Second class, $50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 16

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE ... LAMARIE ... SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III ... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE ... DUCRESNE ... SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Oct. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO ... about ... 1st September
FLORIDA ... about ... 1st October
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ERIN ... Cutting ... SATURDAY, Aug. 18
DENMARK ... Thompson ... SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN ... Grogan ... SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA ... Lewis ... SATURDAY, Sept. 8
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
To Liverpool or Queenstown ... Cabin $100 ... Steerage $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FORM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA ... Aug. 15.
TRIPOLI ... Aug. 22.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown ... $36 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN ... WEDNESDAY ... Aug. 15
ETNA ... SATURDAY ... Aug. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... WEDNESDAY ... Aug. 22
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... Aug. 25
CITY OF CORK ... WEDNESDAY ... Aug. 29
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin ... $90 | Steerage ... $30
First Cabin to London ... 95 | Steerage to London ... 34
First Cabin to Paris ... 105 | Steerage to Paris ... 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power ... 16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power ... 30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons ... 6th Sept.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Sept. 29.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
The accommodations on board this steamer are unsurpassed.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.
BRITANNIA ... SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
IOWA ... SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
HIBERNIA ... SATURDAY, Sept. 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.
For further information, freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

SHIPPING.

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Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon. From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement Goods, $1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot. | Weight Goods, 4½@3 cents per pound.
Payable in San Francisco.
All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.
One of the favorite and elegant steamers, QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRENADA, will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points, AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia ... $27 00 | West Point ... $38 00
Augusta ... 27 00 | Montgomery ... 41 00
Atlanta ... 34 00 | Mobile ... 51 95
and New Orleans, $55, which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE' MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamer MONEKA, will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia ... $27 00 | West Point ... $38 00
Augusta ... 27 00 | Montgomery ... 41 00
Atlanta ... 34 00 | Mobile ... 51 95
and New-Orleans $55, which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

BOSTON AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new A 1 Steamship THEODORE D. WAGNER, Capt. RODNEY BAXTER.
At Comey's Wharf, Boston, receiving freight, will leave for Charleston, S. C., on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight received until 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to DANIEL LEWIS & CO., No. 9 Merchants' Row, Boston, or to HENRY T. HOLMES, at the wharf.
Goods received in store at wharf at all times.
A. J. SALINAS, agent at Charleston, S. C., who will forward all consignments.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
The A 1 steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Master, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Elegant accommodations for passengers. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON ... Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES ... Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to
Augusta ... $27 | Eufaula ... $35 | Montgomery ... $41 00
Macon ... 31 | Albany ... $35 | Mobile ... 51 95
Columbus ... 35 | Atlanta ... 34 | New-Orleans ... 55 00
which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
GENERAL BARNES leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.
EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to
Augusta ... $27 00 | Montgomery ... $41 00
Macon ... 31 00 | Atlanta ... 34 00
Columbus ... 35 00 | Mobile ... 51 95
Albany ... 35 00 | New-Orleans ... 55 00
Eufaula ... 35 00
Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P.M.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. G. M. WALKER, will be dispatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 10 Barclay-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship PERIT, W. H. GARDINER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The side-wheel steamer ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, 15, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 3 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 10 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 1½ P. M.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday,	14,	7 A. M.	Tuesday,	14,	10½ A. M.
Wednesday,	15,	7½ A. M.	Wednesday,	15,	11 A. M.
Thursday,	16,	8 A. M.	Thursday,	16,	11½ A. M.
Friday,	17,	8 A. M.	Friday,	17,	12 M.
Saturday,	18,	10 A. M.			

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

STEAMER THOMAS COLLYER FOR West Point and Newburgh. Cars of the Grand and 42d-st. line, via 14th, 23d, and 34th sts., will leave Grand-st. Ferry every SUNDAY morning at 6:53 A. M., arriving at 34th-st. in time to take the steamer at 34th-st., North River, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring, and Cornwall.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9½, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily at 8 A. M., (without exception,) landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplanks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

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RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, the trains and boats of this Company will leave as follows:
Steamer JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-street, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with Express train for Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson and Philadelphia, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
At 4 P. M., from Pier No. 32 North River and 4:15 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, connecting with trains for above points and Philadelphia, and Express train for Long Branch. Fare to Long Branch, on this train only, 25 cents.
Fare to Philadelphia on all trains, $2.
The freight boat leaves at 5:30 P. M. for all points on the line and Philadelphia.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA:
Express at 9 A. M., from foot of Vine-street.; fare to New-York, $2.
Way Mail and Express at 2:40 A. M. from Camden, arriving at New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.
Freight at 5:15 P. M., arriving at New-York at 4 A. M. next morning.
All baggage must be delivered in New-York at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

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INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 28.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV., WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.
The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.
For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to
Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

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MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.
Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept. 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV., will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.
For circulars address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11; with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.
Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, arithmetic, all English branches, $15 to $20 per quarter; ladies' writing lessons, $2; no vacation. PAINE'S Business Colleges, Nos. 62 Bowery and 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Howard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

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MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.
For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,

NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.
English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., or address Principal.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 24. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

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SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

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No. 896 Broadway,
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form*. Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

A LADY, COMPETENT BY EXPERIENCE and from education to teach all the English branches, and the rudiments of Latin, French and German, desires a position as resident governess. References exchanged. Address X., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF THOROUGH education and experience in teaching, a situation as assistant in a Seminary or Academy; will teach English, Latin and Mathematics; good references given. Address H. C., Post-office, Amherst, Mass.

WANTED—SITUATIONS OUT OF THE CITY by two young ladies; one as teacher of the English branches and music, the other for English branches alone. Address A. N., Cranford, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion to teach oil painting, crayon and pencil drawing; would also give instruction in English branches, Address Miss W. K. HALE, Hartford, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College wishes a place as teacher in a school or tutor in a family. For reference, &c., address C., Box No. 304 Hartford, Conn.

EXCURSIONS.

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Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.
For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.
To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 10:45 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

LAST CHANCE FOR THE BIG FISH.—The steamer CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN will make her last excursion to the Cholera Banks from Harlem on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, leaving as follows: Harlem, 4 A. M.; Astoria, 4:15; 8th-st., E. R., 4:45; Peck-slip, 5 o'clock. $5 will be given for the largest sea-bass caught on the boat. Bait, lines and refreshments on board. Fare $2. SAM. GREENWOOD, Pilot.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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FOR SALE—A BAROUCHE WAGON, SHIFTING top, and leather for one or two seats; but little used, and will be sold low. Inquire of S. BIRDSALL, No. 299 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ONE-HORSE coupe. Address, stating price, J. W. P., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

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COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.
TWO PANTOMIMES. TWO PANTOMIMES.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
The great Comic Pantomime entitled the
RED GNOME!
WONDERFUL TRICKS, MYSTERIOUS TRANSFORMATIONS, AND GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr. MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of the
FOUR LOVERS!
FULL OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
Exhibited at all hours in the
SPACIOUS CURIOSITY-HALLS!
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS, THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
Just added, the largest collection of
MONSTER SNAKES
ever seen in America, consisting of African, North and South American serpents.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections, Historical Relics, 100,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

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STILL ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
The beautiful sensation Drama of the
MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY.
Presented with new scenery, capital effects and immense cast, embracing Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. Belville Ryann, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. G. Lingard, Mr. Glassford, Mr. Stanton, Miss Violet Campbell, Miss Sarah Steele, &c.
Drama of the
LOST SHIP.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.,
TO-NIGHT, THE SIXTY-FIRST OF THEO. THOMAS' BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 15, at 8 o'clock,
A MENDELSSOHN NIGHT,
when the second part of the programme will consist of compositions by that illustrious composer exclusively.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
1. March—"Liederkranz."
2. Overture—"Maritana" ... Wallace
3. Waltz—"Die Werber" ... Lanner
4. Finale—"Lohengrin" (1st Act) ... Wagner
5. Overture—"Calm at Sea and Happy Voyage" ... Mendelssohn
6. Andante from the Violin Concerto ... Mendelssohn
THEODORE THOMAS.
7. Scherzo—"Midsummer Night's Dream" ... Mendelssohn
8. March—"Athalia" ... Mendelssohn
9. Overture—"Orpheus" ... Offenbach
10. Waltz—"Spiralen" ... Strauss
11. Polka—"Linnet" ... Bosquet
12. Selection—"Trovatore" ... Verdi
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT

Will positively be given at

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The time rapidly approaches, and only a few days remain before the drawing takes place. All wanting tickets should send in their orders at once, as only a few remain unsold. Such an opportunity occurs only once in a person's lifetime.

With the help of our numerous agents, located all over the United States, we have reason to believe that every ticket will be sold before the day designated.

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1 Gift in Greenbacks	$30,000
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1 Gift in Greenbacks	4,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	3,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	2,000
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, $1,000 each	20,000
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, $500 each	10,000
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, $100 each	2,000
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, $50 each	1,000
800 Gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each	8,000
1,000 Gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each	5,000
1 Gift, Residence in Chicago	5,000
10 Gifts, City Lots in Chicago, $500 each	5,000
40 Gifts, Pianos, $500 each	20,000
20 Gifts, Melodeons, $150 each	3,000
100 Gifts, Bibles, $20 each	2,000
200 Gifts, Gold Watches, $150 each	30,000
200 Gifts, Gold Watches, $100 each	20,000
200 Gifts, Silver Watches, $65 each	13,000
300 Gifts, Silver Watches, $40 each	12,000
1,000 Sets of Plated Teaspoons, $3 each	3,000
1,000 Cali Bells, $3 each	3,000
1,000 Plated Fruit Knives, $2 each	2,000
2,000 Gold Pens in boxes, $4 each	8,000
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REFERENCES: Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Lowell, Mass.; Tappan, McKellop & Co., Commercial Agency, Chicago, Ill.; Lot C. Whitford, Wholesale Paper Dealer, Chicago; J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. T. Quimby & Co., Wholesale Jewelers, Chicago; John E. Potter & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, Penn.; James L. Harlem, Importer, New-York; Van Valkenburgh & Co., Importers, New-York; S. B. Cobb, Chicago; Ira Holmes, Cashier Third National Bank, Chicago; Crosby & Ainsworth, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

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La Roche, Valet to the Cardinal ... H. B. Phillips
Zadock, the Leopard, a Gitino and Spy of Alberoni's ... W. S. Andrews
Patrick O'Connor (Officers of the Irish Brigade) ... H. W. Wall
Fallon Macarthy ... N. Decker
Martin O'Reilly ... J. Hurley
Maurice Daly ... J. Oliver
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Terrence O'Byrne ... W. Waddleton
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Gomez, Captain of the Spanish Guard ... J. Sutton
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Don Serafeno Maria Teresa ... N. Benson
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Sweno, a Norwegian Chief ... Mr. J. Whiting
Runic, an officer of Sweno ... Mr. J. T. Ward
Tycho, an officer of Gruthioff ... Mr. E. Sinclair
Sterno ... Mr. Burke | Edric ... Mr. Peol
Dame Margery, Mother to Magnus ... Mrs. Saunders
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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

over it, and in many places jagged lumps of rock start out of the soil and form natural fortresses to oppose the passage of troops up the hills. A dense forest of oak and pine trees, which, from being untended, have grown close together, and intertwined their branches so as to form a net-work of dark-green foliage, through which a man can hardly penetrate, grows upon the sides of the ravines and the less steep spurs of the mountains, and runs up the sides of the hills all the way from Bystenitz to Presburg. The roads through the woods are few and at long distances apart; none are practicable for any troops except foot soldiers, and only for these when moving with a very narrow front. At Blumenau the road leads to the left, and runs straight to Presburg through a defile in the hills, being crossed close to this village by the railway which leads from Ganserndorf to Presburg, and which, after crossing the road, runs along the left-hand side of the latter through the same defile. On the side of the road and railway opposite to Blumenau, and about three-quarters of a mile to the right, lies the little village of Kalterbrun, situated on rough, broken hills called the Theben-Berger, which are thickly clothed with fir woods, and fill up the whole triangle inclosed between the railway, the March and the Danube. About three miles from Blumenau, nearer Presburg, the road and railway, side by side, pass over a little rivulet which supplies the stream to turn the wheels of two watermills, one situated upon each side of the way; above these mills on the left-hand side rises a portion of hill rather higher than the surrounding spurs and less thickly covered with forest, called the Gamsen-Berg; a footpath which leaves the high road at Bystenitz leads up the mountain side to the left of the road, and after a steep and rugged ascent descends equally roughly, and again joins the main road behind the water-mills coming down beside the Gamsen-Berg.

The Austrian position was shrouded by the woods and by the broken ground, but a reconnoissance, made with considerable difficulty, showed that they were in great force. Their centre held the villages of Blumenau and Kalterbrun and the ground between; the left was in the fir woods on the Theben-Berger, stretching towards the March. Their right extended from the village of Blumenau about half a mile up the lower spurs of the Carpathians. The position was strong and formidable, the ground was extremely favorable to the defenders, and gave no open field for the play of the needle-gun; but FRANSKEY not only determined to carry the position, but also had the bold design of cutting off from Presburg and capturing the greater part of the defending force and all their artillery, and in all human probability he would have done so had not the good fortune of Austria brought the combat to a premature close.

Gen. BOSE was directed to take two regiments, the Twenty-first and Seventy-first, each of three battalions, making a total force of under 5,000 men, for these regiments have had their ranks thinned by the war, by the mountain path leading from Bystenitz, and gain the rear of the enemy near the Gamsen-Berg, so as to cut off their retreat to Presburg, while FRANSKEY himself determined, with the remainder of his troops, to attack the position in front. About 4:30 this morning BOSE's men began their march, and, disappearing into the wood to the left, began their ascent of the difficult mountain path. Their way was long and rugged, so that time had to be allowed them to gain the Gamsen-Berg, and it was not till after 6 that FRANSKEY gave the signal for the advance of the troops on the main road.

Then the advance guard began to move briskly forward, and the rest of the little army followed in battle array. Skirmishers pushed forward through the fields on the left, pushing up close to the wood on the mountain side; their supports moved in small clumps here and there behind them; a larger body marched along the road, and behind them, spread out right and left, came the heavy columns of the infantry and the broad-fronted batteries of guns. On the right of the road a squadron of Hussars glided with the cheery noise of clinking sabres and ringing steel over the meadows and flat stubble-fields, pushing forward their way scouts, who, carbine in hand, spread a thin curtain of horsemen before the main body. Scarcely had the troops begun to move when the morning sun burst brightly from the clouds over the Carpathians and fell upon the bright swords of the cavalry, the glittering bayonets and rifles of the infantry, and even managed to draw a twinkling reflection from the darkly-browned steel of the artillery guns. The Prussian soldiers greeted it with joy, for their frames were chilled by the night's bivouac, and they marched in the full confidence that before it set it would have lighted them to another victory. Slowly and steadily the columns moved; the men were very silent, for they all felt that stern subdued excitement which always appears to pervade every breast when a battle is close at hand, and the sound of the measured tread of the battalions and the heavy rumble of the guns rose into the air almost unbroken. The advanced guard approached to within 3,000 paces of the point where the railway, marked by its long line of spectral telegraph posts, could be seen closing into the road from the right, and where the dark green fir woods behind it showed that there was the Austrian position; but no signs of the enemy could be seen except two squadrons of Lancers, one considerably in rear of the other, which stood on on level ground to the right of the road in front of the railway, motionless as statues, with the pennons of their lances faintly fluttering in the breeze. Then suddenly the well-known cloud of white smoke, which shows where a gun has been fired, rose from the raised ground between Blumenau and Kaltenbrun, and a whizzing whistling shell rushed through the air over the heads of the Hussars on the right of the road. The Prussian guns came quickly into action, and opened on the spot where the cloud of smoke had risen, and where in a few moments' repeated flashes of fire and many more clouds of heavy hanging smoke announced that a strong Austrian battery had its post. While the artillery fight was going on the dark green Hussars on the right began to move quickly forward, and rushed in full career against the foremost squadron of Austrian lancers. These did not stand motionless now. Slowly at first, and then more quickly, they began to advance against the hussars, and when the two squadrons came within a few hundred yards of each other, both urged their horses to their utmost speed, and with a mighty clatter dashed together.

The rough embrace lasted but for a moment; then the lancers scattered and fled, for the hussars were stronger and better mounted, and their mere weight smashed the lancer's ranks. These pursued a short distance, capturing several prisoners; but they could not follow far, for the other squadron of lancers looked threatening, and the hussars had no reserves near at hand. The cavalry combat, though so short, was severe; many men were down on both sides, and Maj. VON HYMEN, commanding the hussars, had the whole side of his face laid open, but refused to quit the field, and commanded his squadron throughout the day.

In the meantime the cannonade increased in the centre, more Prussian guns were brought into action, and more Austrian pieces were firing between Blumenau and Kaltenbrun, and at 8 o'clock, when the action had lasted about an hour, forty Austrian and thirty-six Prussian guns were pounding against each other. Casualties began to increase, one Prussian battery in particular was rapidly being unhorsed, for the Austrians were making good practice, and their shells were generally bursting at the proper moment.

Half an hour later an officer arrived from Prince FREDERICK CHARLES to announce that an armistice was agreed upon, and that it was to commence at midday; but FRANSKEY could not stop the fight, for BOSE was with his brigade committed in the mountains, and if the grand front attack ceased he would probably before noon be captured. But no infantry was sent forward, and the combat was confined to artillery fire alone for more than two hours.

Then FRANSKEY, fearing for BOSE, determined to attack the Austrian position with energy, and made his dispositions for a general advance. Gen. GORDON, with four battalions, was ordered to move by a mountain path, which, leaving the road near where the artillery was at present, runs lower down the hills than the way taken by BOSE, and comes out on the road again near Blumenau; when he felt the Austrian right he was to attack it with vigor and occupy the village of Blumenau. At the same time two battalions were sent against the fir woods near Kaltenbrun to attack the Austrian left, and, if possible, to seize that village, while the main body and the artillery were to move straight against the front.

The guns were limbered up; the two battalions began moving over the plain toward the wood of Kaltenbrun; GORDON was already on the hill side, and the main body advanced for about 1,000 paces, when the guns, again unlimbered, came into action, and renewed their fire on the Austrian batteries. About 11 o'clock the two battalions came within easy distance of the wood near Kaltenbrun, and were received by a biting fire from the Austrian sharpshooters in the wood, while to the rear of the guns between Blumenau and Kaltenbrun they could see heavy masses of infantry ready to resist the front attack. The Prussian battalion immediately opened out and began to fire against the infantry in the wood; but the trees hid their antagonists, and they did not seem to cause much diminution of the fire from the forest.

In the meantime a message came from BOSE to say that he had debouched on the Gamsen Berg, and had there met the celebrated Austrian Schwarz and Gelb Brigade. A severe fight took place here; the Austrians poured volley after volley into the head of BOSE's column as it attempted to come out of the trees, and so tangled was the jungle that the Prussian marksmen could hardly force through it in order to spread out on either side, and open fire against the Austrians. But after a time they succeeded in penetrating through the thick trunks and interwoven branches, and the Prussians debouched and deployed on the Gamsen Berg. Still the fight went on, but the Austrians were driven back step by step, and at last BOSE seized the water-mills, and planted his brigade across the road and railway to Presburg, sending a messenger to Gen. FRANSKEY to say that the enemy's retreat was cut off, and that now the front attack might be pressed hard. It was the receipt of this message that caused FRANSKEY to order the general advance, but before the combat could be finished the laurels that he would have gained by the capture of the enemy, which would almost certainly have been the result of his skillful dispositions, were snatched from his grasp.

Time was getting on, and before the front attack was developed, the sun, standing high up in the heavens and directly south, showed that midday had arrived. In a few minutes an Austrian officer came out from the Blumenau position with a flag of truce, and advanced toward the Prussian lines. He was met by a Prussian officer, to whom he reported that an armistice had been agreed upon, to date from midday, and that it was already past the hour. In a few minutes the signal to cease firing was sounded along the Prussian ranks, and the combat broken off. The sudden silence was curious and abrupt; there were none of the dropping shots or single occasional reports in which a cannonade generally dies away; in a moment the roar of the artillery and the patter of small arms ceased, and a curious hum of conversation rose from the astonished soldiers.

At first the Austrians would not believe that their retreat was cut off, and that they had been in such imminent danger of being captured, for no report had been sent up from their rear, and they still thought that they commanded the road to Presburg. But they were soon convinced that they were really surrounded, when, on sending back, it was found that Prussian troops were drawn up across the only line of retreat for their artillery.

The Austrians lost in the combat between 500 and 600 men, of whom 100 were taken prisoners and over 300 were wounded. The Prussian loss is reported to be only 100 killed and wounded.

To speculate on what would have been is generally unprofitable, especially as in war; but as the Austrians fully acknowledge that they were only saved by a lucky fortune from a terrible disaster, it may not be too much for impartial observers to believe that the action was virtually gained by the Prussians, and that if it had continued all the Austrian artillery must have been taken, and probably the greater part of their infantry engaged; for there is no road except the one occupied by BOSE by which the guns could have been withdrawn from Blumenau, and though there is a rough country lane by which men on foot could from Kaltenbrunn reach the banks of the Danube, it is extremely doubtful if the Prussians would not have been in Presburg before the Austrian infantry could have gained that line by this roundabout route, and then their capture was certain.

The number of men engaged on each side was about equal. The Prussians had two divisions, which together consisted of 25 battalions, in the field, with 48 guns, but 12 of these were always in reserve. The Austrians had the First, Second and Fourth brigades of their Second *Corps d' Armée* and Mendel's Brigade of the Tenth Corps engaged, and are known to have had 40 guns.

Had this action been allowed to proceed, and had it been a victory for the Prussians, it would have been won, not by the needle-gun so much as by the brilliant dispositions made by Gen. FRANSKEY for turning his enemy's right flank. This was confessed by an Austrian officer, who, talking to a Prussian officer after the armistice was declared, said, "Your needle-gun may be a terrible weapon, and we know by experience how well it shoots, but it has not been so bad for us as your Generals, who have a most diabolical power of manœuvering."

Directly the action was over, Gen. STUELPNAGEL and Count HASLER rode into Presburg to settle with the commandant of that place the line of demarcation which should be observed by the troops during the armistice. The Prussian troops were all in front of the line that was agreed upon, and ought, according to the strict letter of the law, to have withdrawn at once, but it was late in the day when the line was fixed. The Austrian officer consented that for the night the Prussians should remain where they were, and retire to their new ground in the morning.

Then occurred a curious scene. The men of BOSE's Prussian Brigade, who had been planted across the Presburg road, and a few hours before had been standing ready, rifle in hand, to fire upon the retreating Austrian battalions, were surrounded by groups of those very Austrian soldiers whom they had been waiting to destroy. The men of the two nations mingled together, exchanged tobacco, drank out of each other's flasks, talked and laughed over the war in groups equally composed of blue and white uniforms, cooked their rations at the same fires, and to-night Austrian and Prussian battalions will lie down bivouacked close together, without fear and in perfect security.

To-morrow all along the line of the front of the Prussian army the divisions will take up the position they are to occupy during the temporary peace.

Early this morning Commissioners from the Austrian and Prussian armies had a meeting at a small village between Ganserndorf and the Danube in order to decide upon a line which should, during the armistice, form the boundary between the troops of the two nations. The Prussian Commissioners were Gen. Von PODBIELSKY, of the King's Headquarters Staff, and Major Von CAPPRIVI, of the Staff of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES; their colleagues from the Austrian camp were Gen. VON JOHN and some of his assistants in the Austrian Headquarters Staff. After some hours of consultation the line of demarcation was decided upon. It starts on the Prussian right at Krems, on the Danube; follows the north bank of the river down as far as Stoekerau; from that town runs up the curve of the Gollsbach rivulet to the neighborhood of Fellabrun; then, by taking a line to the village of Weinsteig, it strikes the Rossbach rivulet close to that village, follows this stream as far as Leopoldsdorf, then runs along the road between that village and Lasse, and is then drawn along an imaginary straight line to the railway bridge over the March, near Marchegg. On the left side of the March a straight line from the railway bridge carries it to the village of Bistritz, whence it follows the eastern edge of the Fahren Wald till it strikes the main road from Skalitz to Tyrnau. It was further agreed that commanders of detachments and of troops left to mask fortresses should decide with the commanders of the troops opposite to them upon the lines of demarcation to be observed in the vicinity of their own commands.

The Prussian Cavalry Corps, under the command of Prince ALBRECHT, has been pushed forward to the line of the Rossbach, and has its headquarters in the neighborhood of Deutsch Wagram, whence the fortifications of Floridsdorf can be seen, but their details cannot be made out.

While the action of Blumenau was actually being fought, Gen. DEGENFELD and Count KAROLYI, the late Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, crossed the space between the outposts on the other side of the March, and went to the King's headquarters, empowered, as we all here suppose, by the Austrian Government to conclude a treaty of peace. But it must be said that there is a vague feeling of suspicion of Austrian diplomacy in this army, and a latent idea that Austria does not at the present moment really wish for peace, but only to gain time in which to mass forces that may strike another blow, the success of which would materially improve the conditions to which she must assent. Nor does the information which struggles hitherward of the Austrian movements tend to dissuade the minds of the Prussian officers of this idea, for great movements are reported to have been lately taking place in the Austrian lines, with the object of assembling a large force upon the Danube. Four Austrian corps d'armée are said to have been moved from Olmutz toward the Danube, with the object of crossing that river at Komorn, and then of moving up the southern bank to assemble round the capital or take part in the intrenched position of Florisdorf. These corps are the First Corps, (late that of Count CLAM-GALLAS,) the Second, (DE THUN,) the Fourth, (Archduke FERDINAND,) and the Eighth, (late Archduke LEOPOLD.) The First and Eighth Corps are supposed to have moved by Prerau and Bistritz; the Fourth is believed to have quitted the line of railway from Olmutz to Lundenburg at Ungrisch Hradisch, and gone by way of Ungrisch Brod toward Komorn; the Second, by the same route, has already arrived on the Danube, and was engaged yesterday at Blumenau. Nor have the intrenchments of Floridsdorf been lately neglected, although, if the approach of peace was really considered near, their completion might be disregarded, for laborers are said to have been employed upon them within the last few hours. These do not consist, as formerly, of country people paid for the work, but are provided by large working parties of the Austrian and Saxon troops. The position is said to extend from some distance east of the village of Floridsdorf for a distance of four miles to the hill of Bisamberg, and to be fortified with one hundred and thirty-six detached works, which will be ready by the day on which the armistice expires. Numbers of bridges are also said to have been thrown across the Danube to insure the retreat of the garrisons if these works should be found unable to stem the tide of the Prussian advance; these bridges are intended to prevent the recurrence of the dreadful scenes which took place at the passage of the Elbe in the retreat from Koniggratz, but are constructed so to be easily removed, and thus prevent their forming as a means of passage for a pursuing army.

Now, if these reports are true—and they bear every appearance of being so—the Austrian Government can hardly intend that the present armistice should be only a facility for negotiating for a peace, because when M. BENEDETTI visited the Prussian headquarters at Brunn terms for an armistice were agreed upon between him and Count BISMARCK which Prussia would accept if Austria proffered—terms which seemed to promise that an armistice would be followed by a peace. These terms were communicated to the Austrian Government, which, instead of proffering the terms which it was known would be accepted, sent other proposals. These were summarily rejected, and negotiations were broken off. The return of M. BENEDETTI to the Prussian headquarters, and the consequent armistice, seem to imply that Austria has now, on the nearer approach of the enemy's army to her capital, proposed the terms which Prussia would accept only because they were likely to form the solid groundwork of a treaty of peace, and Austria must know that if these terms were proposed in the spirit in which they have been accepted, and if she is really desirous of terminating the war, she has nothing more to fear from the Prussian Government, and that after sending a proposal for an armistice on these terms not another sod need have been turned, not another tree cut, not a single gun mounted, or a single battalion assembled to protect the approach to Vienna.

The Naval Battle off Lissa—Details from an Italian Officer.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MILAN, Wednesday, July 27, 1866.

The sea fight off Lissa still continues the most prominent topic with the Italian Press. After the publication of a very large number of letters, narratives and articles concerning it, a detailed account both of the attack on the Island of Lissa and of the action of the 20th has appeared in the Florence *Opinione*. It is apparently written by some one belonging to Admiral VACCA's division, to whose operations it gives prominence; but it also gives a clear and seemingly a very fair outline of the proceedings of the whole fleet. And it is the more valuable because it confines itself to a calm statement of facts, and abstains from criticism, eschewing alike the vehement censures and the exaggerated laudation with which, in Southern Europe especially, such narratives are apt to be overlaid and deteriorated. As by far the best and most complete account that has appeared in Italy of the naval operations in question, I proceed to give you its substance, condensing as much as possible and omitting passages of minor interest and that have little bearing on the general results.

The Italian fleet that left Ancona on the 14th inst., under the orders of Admiral PERSANO, consisted of 11 iron-clads, 6 frigates, 2 paddle-wheel corvettes, 3 small gunboats and several *avisos*. The object of the expedition was to attack the island of Lissa, destroy the fortresses, and, if possible, take possession of the island. The chief of the staff of the fleet, Capt. d'AMICO, went on board a small merchant vessel and reconnoitered the island. He returned on the evening of the 17th, and measures were then taken for the attack, which was attended with only partial success. Rear-Admiral VACCA, with three iron-clads, could do little against the forts of Port Comisa, because they are at from 300 to 700 metres above the sea, and he retired; Vice-Admiral ALBINI failed to effect a landing; PERSANO's iron-clads, subsequently reinforced by those of VACCA, silenced the forts and batteries of Fort St. George. Capt. SANDRI, who had been sent with three gunboats to the neighboring island of Lesina to cut the telegraph wires which from Lissa pass over it to the continent, arrived "too late," says the narrative, "the advice of the presence of our squadron having already been sent to Pola, and Admiral TEGETHOFF having replied that the forts were to hold out, and that he would soon come to their assistance with his whole squadron." From this it does not seem that PERSANO's chief object in attacking Lissa was, as has been generally supposed, to draw the Austrian fleet out of Pola, and bring about a fight. A good part of the 19th was passed in waiting for the enemy, who did not appear. The fleet was strengthened by the arrival of the *Affondatore* and of the three steam frigates *Principe Umberto, Carlo Alberto* and *Governolo*. The attack on Port St. George was resumed; the iron-clad *Formidabile* boldly entered the port, while Admiral VACCA from without tried to keep down the fire of the batteries. The *Formidabile* was much pounded, especially by a battery of big guns established at the innermost point of the bay, where the town stands, and VACCA, seeing her in danger, went in with his three iron-clads, engaged the fort of the Caserma at a distance of only 200 metres, and succeeded in silencing it. But not completely; silenced for a moment, it again and again obstinately renewed the combat. Unable to resist the heavy fire of the forts commanding the port, the Italians vessels retired, manœuvring with difficulty in the confined space, and the arrival of night prevented their renewing the attack. The *Formidabile* remained in till dark, had a considerable number of men killed and wounded, and was set on fire by a shell, as was also the *Ancona* by a shell which killed six men and wounded seventeen. Thus ended the fighting against the shore batteries and forts, which had suffered a great deal, and the island, in the opinion of the writer of the narrative, must have been taken the next day had the attack been resumed. Meanwhile, the *Formidabile*, much damaged, and with a loss of 60 men, was ordered to return to Ancona.

The morning of the 20th was inclined to be stormy, with intermittent rain and variable winds. Operations against the island were about to recommence when the Austrian approach was signaled. The fleet formed in the order of battle previously concerted, VACCA at the head of the column, PERSANO in the centre and Commodore RIBOTY in rear. Admiral ALBINI, with his eight frigates and the minor vessels, formed a second line, nine cables' lengths (*gomene*) from the iron-clads. The Austrian squadron advanced in full stern in two divisions, (*due gruppi di fronte*,) one of seven iron-clads, the other consisting of the line-of-battle ship *Kaiser*, two first-class frigates and various other smaller vessels and gunboats—in all twenty-three sail. At that moment Admiral PERSANO passed from his flagship, *Re d'Italia*, on board the *Affondatore*, and soon afterward he ordered a formation in column, (*linea di fila*,) at the head of which remained VACCA. Then the Austrian squadron, profiting by our change of formation, bore down with all its force on our flanks in order to assail them with its prows. At barely 200 metres from the hostile column the *Carignano* opened fire, thus giving the signal of combat; the hostile ironclads answered our broadsides and dashed into the centre of our column to assail the *Re d'Italia*. Struck in two places, that ship successfully repelled two attempts to board, had her rudder crippled, and thus was unable to manœuvre. In increased force the enemy attacked her; combustibles thrown upon her deck set her afire abaft; at last, through immense chasms in her sides the water poured in and she sank in a moment. Meanwhile, VACCA, after exchanging several broadsides with the Austrian ironclads, became engaged with the wooden ships, the *Kaiser* at their head, which fought with great bravery. Having thus passed the whole of the Austrian line, VACCA ordered a countermarch to the left to attack the enemy on the other flank.

Concert and unity of action seem soon afterward to have been lost. Every iron-clad singled out an enemy, and fought upon her own hook. The *Re di Portogallo* found herself in some danger. "It appears," says the narrator, as it dubiously repeating a rumor, "that she had sunk an Austrian gunboat," and, while making head against all comers, she suddenly saw the *Kaiser* bearing down full steam upon her flank. A rapid movement given to the Italian frigate by order of her commander, RIBOTY, made the damage done less than it otherwise would have been; the two vessels remained for some time close together, and apparently in some way held entangled, exchanging volleys of small arms; but the Italian Captain contrived to give his antagonist a broadside from his prodigious guns, and then the *Kaiser* wrenched herself loose and steamed toward the shore. "She appeared dismantled in all parts, her masts shot away, her chimney down, her hull in flames. Many assert that they saw her go down shortly afterward." This is now known is not the case. The first Italian bulletin given to the public made no mention of any Austrian ships lost; then came a supplementary paragraph saying that the *Kaiser* and two other vessels had been sunk; the Italian Press improved on this, and in more than one paper it at last came to be asserted that the Austrians had lost eight ships of their squadron. It now seems nearly certain that, although they must have experienced damage, they did not lose one.

The narrative says that the *Affondatore* was more or less engaged with several of the enemy's ships, and suffered considerably, chiefly from projectiles, which passed right through the ship. It is clear that the new iron-clad is far less invulnerable than she was expected to prove, or else that the Austrians have some tremendously powerful guns.

"After these several encounters, in which about two hours were passed, the two squadrons found themselves separated, the Austrians occupying the position the Italians at first had, and *vice versa*. Our iron-clad gunboat *Palestro* was isolated and on fire toward the coast of Lesina. She was burning fast aft, and the fire gaining ground. Her Commander, CAPELLINI, made toward us to avoid an attack from the enemy, and succeeded in putting himself in our line; two steamers went to assist him and save the crew, but he refused all help, saying he should remain on his ship, and giving leave to all who chose to go, but none abandoned him. Finally, after another half hour, in which the flames had got completely the mastery, the *Palestro* blew up with all her crew, only one officer and a few men being saved."

This is the right place to mention some interesting particulars given in a letter in the *Corriere delle Marche*, from which it appears that Capt. CAPELLINI had had the powder magazine flooded, and, believing himself secure against an explosion, was working bravely with his crew to save the vessel, when the fire reached a heap of shells which had been brought up for the use of the gunners and were out of sight and forgotten in a cabin forward. Had it been the powder magazine that had blown up, the letter says, the steamers *Governolo* and *Indipendenza*, which were at a little more than pistol-shot distance from the unfortunate *Palestro*, seeking to aid her, must have been involved in her ruin.

The writer in the *Opinione* says:

"We might have recommenced the combat. Our iron-clads, though decimated, and our squadron of eight fine frigates still untouched, and with an available force of nearly 400 great guns, were well able to offer fresh battle to the enemy, and Admiral VACCA formed a column of all the disposable iron-clads, in order afterward in line to go and attack the Austrian fleet; but the Admiral-in-Chief retired with the *Affondatore* at the head of the formation, giving orders to follow his manœuvres, and by short tacks we increased our distance from the enemy, which still remained in column awaiting our attack. When we got to a certain distance (*competente distanza*) a part of the Austrian fleet entered the port of Lissa, and a part went off in a southeasterly direction behind the island, and we put to sea, directing our course in the night toward Ancona."

If this plain, calm statement be true in all essentials, as internal evidence seems to prove, and as numbers are inclined to believe, there can be no doubt who had the best of the fight, and very little as to whose fault it was that the Italians had not. One would gladly see it made equally clear that the gentlemen were who flattered and gulled the Italian people by telling them of the deplorable state of the Austrian fleet, which, after heavy loss, was blockaded in the Lesina channel by a part of PERSANO's forces, and was alike unable to renew the combat or to escape. The narrative now under consideration and analysis, and which is assuredly from the pen of a naval officer engaged at Lissa, concludes as follows:

"To be conscientiously veracious, it is necessary to admit that neither side won a victory; we were in superior numbers to the enemy, and our crew were as resolute as could be desired to fight to the utmost. For what reasons did we not come off conquerors? The future will judge of the facts, and it is not for us to declare our opinions. It should console the service and the nation that this first essay of our young navy has given fine examples of its valor and heroism; no one was stained by cowardice, and all did their duty. It has a right to be proud of her fleet—a sudden creation, which may hereafter become one of the firmest supports of her power and greatness."

According to the *Nazione* the Italian loss at Lissa amounted to 43 officers and 700 men dead and missing, and 5 officers and 150 men wounded. The popular outcry against PERSANO continues, and to-day there is a report in Milan that he has left Italy, the which is doubtless only a malignant invention. Some of the attacks upon him are very violent, and he has even been declared to deserve the fate of Admiral BYNG. All this noisy indignation is both premature and unbecoming against a man of high reputation, and who has undeniably done his country good service on other occasions. It is repugnant to every idea of fair play thus to condemn him without trial, and even before any authoritative or official account of the battle has been published.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Results of the Achievement.

From the London Times, July 30.

Mysterious as it is, the work is done, and the result will be to enable New-York and London to communicate with each other within the space of a few hours. What will be the result of that no one can tell, and even if we venture to surmise by the light of the past, our guesses cannot fail to be inadequate. The union of two such centres of life may be compared in its effect to the work of electricity itself. There are two wires lying side by side, each, indeed, with its own subtle life, but apparently dull and inactive. Bring them together, and the result does not cease with the touch. A whole world of operations will go on at the extremities of each, and will continue to do so until they are disconnected. The touch is a simple thing, but its results are infinite. The influence of great mechanical or scientific discoveries upon human life is one of the commonplaces of history, but the theme has perhaps scarcely received justice. Such simple and accidental discoveries as the mariner's compass and gunpowder have transformed the character of human enterprise. We are even now witnessing another exemplification of the same truth, for, whatever other causes have been necessary to produce the result, no one can doubt that the transformation of Central Europe is largely due to a mechanical invention. The truth is, these material things are our hands and feet, and all the genius in the world must sit still and do nothing without them. We are powerless without instruments, but a new instrument creates a new world, gives a new life, and gives birth in turn to additional instruments. At the least, this great achievement cannot fail to lead to a great advance in the development of human dominion over nature. It may be expected to prove an important step in that work of "replenishing the earth and subduing it" which remains, as it has always been, the great task of mankind. It provides a new eye to commerce, and stretches out a new hand to assist mutual intercourse. It must diminish risks and tempt adventures. It will enlarge our conceptions and embolden our undertakings. The link has been supplied, the spark has passed. Who shall guess the material transformations which it will be the means of producing?

But great as must be the material and commercial results of this achievement, still greater, probably, will be its moral and political effects. England and the United States, the Old and the New World, were but lately separated by a ten days's voyage on a stormy sea, which, if any other, well deserves to be called an "*oceanus dissociabilis*." They are now, for some of the most important purposes of intelligent intercourse, as closely connected as England and France. We may form some idea of the social effect of such a change by what has occurred in Europe. The historian who is destined to write the history of this century will have to take into account elements undreamt of by older writers. We have referred to the material operation of great discoveries in modifying human history, but it would be a still more interesting theme to consider their influence in modifying modes of thought and social feeling. That the passion for unity of organization and the strong instinct of nationality are to a large extent due to modern discoveries can hardly be doubted. It is not only the power, but the idea of union which they have fostered. We see every day in Europe the influence of this close incessant web of intercourse. For a long time the nations of the civilized world seemed to grow up apart and independently, only occasionally coming into collision, and obtaining false or exaggerated ideas of each other. The nerves, so to say, of their mutual intercourse have been suddenly sup- port of France, and some such understanding existed between the Emperor NAPOLEON and BISMARCK as was formerly established between the same Potentate and CAVOUR. *In both cases, however, events were stronger than human foresight, and national instincts stronger still. The present peace, if concluded on the terms of the alleged preliminaries, will bring Germany to the same point which was reached by Italy at the time of the first annexations of the Æmilia and Tuscany, in May,* 1860 Some unforeseen incident like the Garibaldian Expedition may complete the work of German Nationality before the year is over. Indeed, Germany need not even resort to such violent means as were required to overthrow the Bourbon Throne in the Two Sicilies. That mere hint at a German Parliament, thrown out by Count BISMARCK in his anxiety to annihilate the Frankfort Diet may prove to have grave consequences. It will not be the first Constituent Assembly leading to a National Convention, and Austria and the Southern States have as little chance of resisting Prussia, backed by a German Parliament, after the peace, as they had of withstanding BISMARCK at the head of his armies during the war.

The armistice and the preliminaries of peace have also been signed by Italy, the difficulty of the cession of Venetia by Austria to France having been set aside by the proposal of an appeal to the suffrage of the Venetians themselves. The people is to enter into the exercise of its sovereign rights for one day, when, there is little doubt, it will dispose of them by a demand for annexation to the Kingdom of VICTOR EMMANUEL. Nothing is said as to the question of the Italian Tyrol, although the people at Florence entertain the fullest confidence that it will be settled to their satisfaction, and also believe that Austria will withdraw any pretensions she may have had to intervention in the Roman question. As to the Southern Tyrol, the Italians had very nearly precluded the necessity for any discussion by establishing a right of possession over the whole province. By a series of brilliant achievements the Medici Division had advanced into the Val Sugana, as far as Pergine, less than six English miles from Trent, while GARIBALDI and his volunteers, after taking Fort Ampola, had pushed forward into the Val di Ledro down to the Lake of G rda, in sight of Riva. CIALDINI, on his part, had occupied all the open country as far as Udine, and the boundary line of the Isonzo, leaving nothing to the Austrians in Venetia besides the Quadrilateral and Venice.

The First News Telegram.

The following was the first news telegram sent over the Atlantic cable. We give it as it appeared in the London *Times:*

[*By Atlantic Telegraph.*]

NEW-YORK, July 29—Morning.

The representative of Tennessee has been admitted to Congress.

Congress adjourned yesterday.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CANADA.

From the London Times, July 31.

The following telegram has been forwarded by the Earl of CARNARVON to Viscount MONCK, Ottawa, Canada:

I am commanded by the Queen to convey to the Governor-General of her North American Provinces Her Majesty's congratulations on the completion of the Atlantic telegraph, and the strengthening thereby of the unity of the British Empire.

Her Majesty includes her ancient colony of Newfoundland in these congratulations to all her faithful subjects. CARNARVON.

JULY 28, 1866.

Proceedings in Parliament—The Canadian Confederation.

In the House of Lords, Aug. 1,

Lord LYVEDEN inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce during the present session any measure relating to the Confederation of the North American Colonies.

Lord CARNARVON, after briefly recounting the lengthened negotiations that had taken place between the various colonies, stated that delegates from New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia had arrived in London to confer with delegates from the other Provinces and the Home Government upon the subject of Confederation. The Canadian representatives were shortly expected, and Her Majesty's Government was most anxious to facilitate any arrangement that should be in accordance with the wishes of the colonies and consistent with the interests of the country. At this period of the session, however, it would be impossible to introduce any measure on so important and complicated a subject.

The Marquis of NORMANBY—As this is a question which affects the colony over which I recently presided, I trust your lordships will permit me to make one or two remarks. Her Majesty's Government act wisely in postponing any legislation on this question. It is one so vast and of such vital importance to the colonies affected that, although I am in favor of the union of the North American colonies, I feel that justice could not be done if it were attempted this year. The question is one which demands careful deliberation and much consideration. Although the Union has received the sanction of the Legislature of the colony over which I presided, still there is in that colony considerable opposition to the measure; and so much does the success of the measure depend upon the unanimity and the cordiality with which it is received by the people, that I trust Her Majesty's Government will use the time they will now have at their disposal in endeavoring to frame a measure, to be submitted to Parliament next year, which shall overcome the objections which are conscientiously entertained by the opponents of the scheme. I do not concur with their views, for I think that the Union of the North American colonies is essentially necessary; but at the same time there are details which it will be well to consider with a view to removing objections that do exist. I trust, therefore, Her Majesty's Government will give careful consideration to the arguments of those who oppose Union, and that they will succeed in so framing a measure as to overcome their objections.

A Gang of Burglars Arrested—A Large Quantity of Stolen Property Recovered.

Sergeant BURNS, and Officers MAHONEY, SCHWARTS and CORNISH, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested on Monday evening, GUSTAVE DUFLINGER, JEAN CHOPAY, JOSEPH CHOPAY and VERONICA CHOPAY, on a charge of burglary and receiving stolen goods. It appears that for some months past, quite a number of extensive burglaries have taken place in Paterson, N. J. One of the burglars named REINHART was arrested in Paterson, and is now in confinement there, as was a confederate named DUFLINGER, who succeeded in escaping from the prison, being shot at and wounded while doing so. Subsequently officers DOLB and JONES, of the Paterson force, received information that DUFLINGER was hiding in this City. On coming on in search of him, and on reporting to Inspector CARPENTER, it was found that the fellow was concealed in the Nineteenth Precinct, and the Inspector ordered Capt. TODD to detail some officers to assist in the proposed search. After considerable trouble it was definitely ascertained that DUFLINGER was safely domiciled in a house in First-avenue near Forty-seventh-street. A descent was accordingly made on Monday evening, when the *posse* succeeded in arresting JEAN CHOPAY, aged 26; JOSEPH CHOPAY, aged 28, and their mother, VERONICA CHOPAY, aged 58, all Swiss. The woman is charged with receiving stolen goods, and the men are arrested for burglary. On searching the premises between $4,000 and $5,000 worth of goods were found secreted in the house, all no doubt the proceeds of burglaries. Some of the property was stolen from Paterson and, the rest from this City. DUFLINGER was delivered to the Paterson officers, and the other prisoners were detained for examination.

As a greater portion of the property recovered has not been identified, it is requested that persons having been robbed will call at Police Headquarters and identify their property.

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease Still on the Wane Both in this City and Brooklyn.

The only cases of cholera reported on the bulletin in Superintendent DALTON's office, yesterday, were the following:

BENJAMIN SEIXAS, 50 years, United States, clerk, No. 752 Eighth-avenue, died Aug. 13, P. M.

MARY PATERSON, 30 years, No 51 Mulberry-street.

It is probable that the action of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, will cause a more careful effort on the part of physicians to report cases of cholera to the Sanitary Superitendent. This will doubtless result in a more extensive bulletin. So far, the cases brought to the notice of the Sanitary Inspectors have been faithfully reported.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

The report of the Board of Health yesterday shows a gratifying decrease of the disease in the city at large, independent of the jail, penitentiary and hospital in South Brooklyn. On Monday there were ten cases and six deaths. Yesterday there were five cases and one death. The addition of six cases reported from the Cholera Hospital makes the total number eleven cases and three deaths. The following is the list of those who were taken with the disease in the city:

FREDERICK CASTELHAUS, aged 47, Third-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. In full collapse.

MARGARET KENNEDY, aged 35, No. 104 Flushing-avenue, near Classon. In collapse.

JAMES GILLEN, No. 70 Middagh-street. Died 4 A. M., 14th.

ANDREW HARRIS, aged 25, No. 178 East Warren-street. Condition not stated.

ANDREW CONNONIEU, aged 20, No. 23 Lafayette-street. In collapse.

CASES AT THE CHOLERA HOSPITAL.

PATRICK MCAULEY, aged 35, Ireland, corner of Cole and Hicks streets. Died 10 A. M., 14th.

FREDERICK DAFER, No. 36 Carroll-street. Dead.

TERRANCE ROONEY, Wolcott-street, between Dwight and Richards streets. Condition not stated.

MARY MALONEY, Partition-street, third house west of Van Brunt-street. Condition not stated.

FRANK R. BALMES, northwest corner of Columbia and Sedgwick streets. Condition not stated.

CHARLES MCEWEN, aged 36, Hamilton-avenue, near Van Brunt-street. Condition not stated.

The condition of patients in the jail and penitentiary is about the same as it was on Monday. A general improvement is observable.

The new hospital in the City Park is completed, and will be occupied probably by Thursday.

It has heretofore been stated that the MADDEN brothers who keep a liquor store on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Raymond-street, were seized with cholera, in consequence of coming in contact with released prisoners from the jail, who had entered the place to drink. It appears, however, that the brothers had been on a fishing excursion on the 4th inst. The wind subsided, and they were unable to gain the shore for some hours. They had plenty of spirituous liquors on board, but nothing to eat. Finally, on reaching shore they made a hearty meal on raw clams. When they returned home one of them was taken sick and died. The other was also seized with cramps and other evidences of cholera. The coming in contact with released prisoners could not, therefore, have been the cause of their illness.

The disease commenced and is mainly confined to the Twelfth Ward. In the adjoining Eighth Ward a number of cases have occurred, owing in part, at least, to the unrestricted communication by railroad from the Twelfth to the Eighth. In the portions of the city where the ground is more elevated there have been comparatively few cases, and in nearly every instance it appears that the victims themselves had been imprudent in their diet, some starving themselves nearly to death for fear of eating something that would cause the disease, and others eating an undue quantity of improper food. The children, generally, that have thus far been taken were made sick by eating green apples and other unripe fruit.

A Case Explained.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Officer DOWDELL, of the Court Squad, arrested WILLIAM N. GRISWOLD yesterday on a charge of having embezzled a sum of $50 from the firm of GARDNER & MORSE, No. 123 East Thirty-sixth-street, on the 26th of June. The accused was sent with a quantity of paint and the bill to collect, and appropriated the money. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $500 to answer before the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner is a native of Ohio, 27 years of age, and resides in this City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be pleased to insert this in answer to the above:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—GEORGE W. MORSE being duly sworn, says: I reside at No. 767 Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York; I was a member of the firm of GARDNER & MORSE, manufacturers of copper paint and metal coating, which firm has not settled up its copartnership accounts, though the copartnership terminated in May last. On or about the 1st day of June last I employed and authorized WILLIAM N. GRISWOLD to collect moneys due and owing to said late copartnership, and I especially instructed said GRISWOLD to hold said moneys for me when collected, and to pay the same over to me alone, and not to account for the same to anybody else: that said GRISWOLD, in collecting and holding said money, or any money by him collected for or on account of said partnership, was acting strictly under my orders; that I had a full right and authority, as a member of said copartnership, so to employ and instruct said GRISWOLD; that said GRISWOLD has made to me a full and satisfactory return of all claims, and money placed in his hands, among which was a claim for $50 due said copartnership from one Mr. CLAPP, of Pensacola, Florida, which I am informed and believe was by said GRISWOLD collected through Adams Express, from said CLAPP, and that said GRISWOLD has long since made full and satisfactory return to me of said amount.

G. W. MORSE.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of August, 1866.
FRED B. SWIFT, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A ROW AT A PIC-NIC EXCURSION.—The members of the Plasterers' Association of this City went on their annual pic-nic excursion on Monday last, taking the barge *Washington*, and intending to proceed up the North River. Among the excursionists were a number of rowdies who managed to keep their natural instincts in the background until the pleasure party had fairly started. When the boat reached Yonkers these desperadoes began rampaging round the barge, and maltreated every one who opposed them. A free and most desperate fight ensued, in which four men were shot, but not dangerously wounded, and a number of others badly beaten, when, the Captain of the boat becoming alarmed, put about for this City. When the boat was opposite Carmansville, the affray raged furiously, the belligerents breaking up the benches on board the barge *Washington* for purposes of offence and defence. Pistols and other weapons were freely used, and many were the broken heads. Four men were shot, but the name of only one could be obtained. JOHN GALLAGHER, No. 527 Third-avenue, was shot through the arm by JOHN DUGGAN, who was arrested by Officer RYDER, of the Twentieth Precinct. Subsequently the Police found PATRICK FAGAN, of No. 225 avenue B, at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Fourth avenue, suffering from a severe cut on the head, which he stated he had received during the fight. Strange to say the Twentieth Precinct Police made no report to the affair until yesterday morning, when they stated "that the deck of the barge resembled more the floor of a slaughter-house than the deck of a pleasure boat." About 10 o'clock on Monday night, GEORGE SCHOFFLIN was found in Thirtieth-street by officer HYNES, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, suffering from a severe fracture of the skull, received, as stated, in a fight with some strangers at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River, where the excursionists disembarked. Both FAGAN and SCHOFFLIN were removed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE PICKPOCKET RAID.—The Special Detectives were all on the alert yesterday, but found very few professional thieves in their rounds. Among those arrested were JAMES FARRELL, 18 years of age; PHILIP COX, 18 years; JOSEPH H. IRVING, 22, and JAMES O'KEEFE, 19 years, all professional pickpockets. There were also arrested OSWELL SHANKS and his wife RACHEL, both Germans, and notorious shoplifters; and DANIEL ROONEY, who is described as addicted to all kinds of thieving. All of the prisoners were compelled to sit for their photographs, when they were set at liberty, first being cautioned against any future exercise of their peculiar talents. Officer BYRNES, of the Third Precinct, arrested STEWART WILLSON, 40 years of age, a native of Albany, and FRED. WOODS, aged 28, a native of New-York. As both were notorious "pocket-book droppers" and professional thieves they were sent to the Island for sixty days each by Justice DOWLING.

THE ALLEGED ARSON CASE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—Agreeably to adjournment the examination in the case of HENRY BERLEIGH, who stands charged with arson in setting fire to a row of new buildings in Third-avenue, as already reported in the TIMES, was commenced yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice KELLY. Owing to the absence of THOS. CLANCY, a material witness in behalf of the prosecution, he being quite ill in consequence of over-exertion at the fire, the case was still further postponed, at the request of Fire Marshal BAKER. Counsel for the defence was willing to accede in the event that his client was admitted to bail. The case was thereupon adjourned until such time as Mr. CLANCY could attend. The prisoner was also admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, his employer, Mr. JAS. CUNY, becoming his bondsman.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A LONGSHOREMAN.—Mr. BENJAMIN PILLSBURY, of No. 5 Willett-street, arrived on Friday from Northport, landing at the foot of Delancy-street. As he stepped ashore he placed his carpet-bag, containing $50 worth of wearing apparel, upon the pier while he stood to converse with a friend. When he turned to pick up the bag he discovered that it had been stolen. Nothing more was heard of it until yesterday, when Officer BARKER, of the Thirteenth Precinct, found it in the possession of MICHAEL DUFFY, a longshoreman, and arrested him. As DUFFY could not satisfactorily account for his possession of the bag Justice MANSFIELD committed him for trial on the charge of grand larceny. The prisoner is 28 years of age and a native of this City.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH PICNIC.—The select Picnic for the benefit of St. Augustine's Church, Morrisania, which was to have taken place on last Thursday, but owing to the inclement weather was postponed, will be held to-morrow, the 16th inst., at Morris Park, Morrisania. The reverend pastor, Father WOODS, assures its patrons every satisfaction. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of a new bell for the church tower, the weight of which will be between 1,500 and 1,600 pounds. The Morrisania cars connecting with the Third-avenue pass the grounds every five minutes.

BURGLARS AT WORK ON A SAFE.—A few minutes after ½ o'clock yesterday morning, an attempt was made by burglars to blow open the iron safe in the office of S. STEWART, ice dealer, No. 155 West Forty-ninth-street. The burglars were surprised by one of the workmen and made their escape, leaving a mallet and chisel behind them. It appears that even had the thieves not been molested their labors would have been fruitless, as the safe contained nothing of value to such characters.

SHOT IN A GAMBLING-HOUSE.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer BOHLE, of the Tenth Precinct, found LOUIS FELIX, of No. 163 Columbia-street, in the Bowery, near Hester-street, suffering from a pistol shot wound in his left leg, which he stated he had received in a gaming-house in the Bowery, near Grand-street. He was taken to his home by the Police, first having his wound dressed by Police Surgeon POOLER.

STABBING AFFRAY.—During Monday evening PETER MCGUIRE, a sailor, quarreled with JOHN KELLY, *alias* Blackleg, at the corner of Carlisle and West streets, when the latter drew a knife, as alleged, and stabbed MCGUIRE in the thigh. KELLY was arrested by Officer REED, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and MCGUIRE was sent to Bellevue Hospital. His wounds are not considered dangerous.

DROWNED MAN FOUND AT FORT HAMILTON.—Coroner BENNETT held an inquest at Fort Hamilton on Monday, upon the body of a man found on the beach. Deceased was about 30 years of age; had black hair, dressed in a blue shirt, light cassimere pantaloons, Canton flannel drawers, woolen socks and calf-skin boots.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE ROOSEVELT-STREET FERRY.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a man named CHARLES O'MALLEY, 40 years of age, and residing at No. 436 East Thirteenth-street, was knocked down and run over by a farmer's wagon at the Roosevelt-street ferry, and was seriously injured about the body. He was removed to the Bellevue Hospital by Officer UNDERHILL of the Fourth Precinct.

[Advertisement.]
"Are fully established as goods of high order."—WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY, and all of Burnett's manufacture.—*Chicago Tribune.*
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors for Burnett's Standard Preparations for the Toilet, &c.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects invisibly and without damage each window and door. See it in operation at No. 254 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 14.—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—E. Mayer, H. Thejarks and family, C. Whibach and family, T. Veith, Miss M. Lilienthal, Miss Ida Voges, Mrs. Marten and family, H. Eicken, H. Ranke, H. R. Watermeyer, Mrs. Vincent, C. O. Ruyter, Miss Morgan, A. Smith, A. Bausner, P. Volk, H. Fasche and family, Mrs. Heoul, Mr. and Mrs. Resenheter, Miss A. Norelback, C. G. Ambros, E. Noltenius, H. Siebert, W. N. Willmann, C. Spangenberg, M. Prigger and family, J. Stemme, Mrs. Stemme, C. Doscher, W. Drechsler, C. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Luhrs, L. Wach, Mr. Marcus and family, T. Richtor, G. Shadmits, Mrs. Voigt, L. Ullmann, T. Pesseles, O. Meier, A. Meier, D. Muller, Miss S. Meier, Miss E. Buxbaum, Miss. J. Buxbaum, J. Sadler, G. Eichelberg, J. Lansmann, E. Rainer, H. Gartner, L. Schaffer, Miss. R. Hampe, J. Obendorfer, Miss A. Meyericks, Miss M. Wells, Miss H. Kinder, A. Urbanowicks, J. Mayer and family, C. Muetze, A. Mittler, W. Dieterle, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wickmann, J. Seltro, Mrs. Wagner, Miss E. Franke, Mr. and Mrs. Horkheimer and family, Miss S. Berla, O. Carl, W. Jurgens, E. Alloers, W. Martfeld and family, Miss E. Sandenstrulk, W. Kowen, K. Dreyer, J. Gruber, J. Ehlert, Mr. and Mrs. Mullach, Mrs. A. Bemisch and family, C. Lautner, B. S. Levy, B. Schmidt, Mr. Chart and family, S. Bartram, Miss T. Lauhes, A. Ertl, C. Kissling, J. W. Hasse, E. Schard, W. Dietrich, J. Pope, L. Baumann, J. Labauseur and family, Mr. Brehan and family, L. Stolze, H. Camp, F. Schmidt, A. Lowner, H. Shrade and family, Mr. and Mrs. Beckman, Miss J. Spiers, Miss D. Feichmann, Miss W. Schardt, Mrs. H. Unrein, W. Praul, T. Klane, A. Neumeyer, F. Spratte, and others.

AUG. 14—*In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston*, Hon. W. A. Pringle, G. R. Boag, A. Everett, E. Block, Dr. J. E. Holbrook, J. F. Cooney, Miss J. Sass, Miss J. Drake, Miss V. Murden, George Pierce, F. R. Dennis, A. D. Fowler, S. P. Slate, W. E. Turner and lady, H. Regenhard, J. R. Wilberger, M. Drake, Mrs. A. M. Farr and son, Thos. Frost, J. A. Morgan, Capt. R. T. Brown, Geo. Holmes, T. C. Black, Miss K. A. Cogswell, E. Roe, G. W. Spencer and lady, Mrs. E. Tobish, Mrs. J. Leman and child, David Post, J. McDowell, Mrs. R. A. McMillen, Thos. Dougherty.

In steamship Missouri, from Savannah—Miss Caryell, Miss Van Allen, Mrs. Champion, Miss Larcombe, F. Garman, C. Williams, lady and servant; S. S. Judge and lady, Miss McNorton, Mrs. McKenna, S. L. Wartzfelder, J. Mahon, Mrs. Deary, Mrs. Haney, J. Phillips, A. Leydell, A. K. Butler and lady, Mrs. Beers, Miss Freeman, T. Hilton, M. Blankensee, P. Warren, W. Beach, J. M. Agee, C. Wesloski, B. Brown, B. Malton, J. H. Lancaster, Rev. S. Landrum, A. W. Williams, J. B. Nelson, W. G. Palmer—20 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 10 | Sun sets...... 6 58 | Moon sets..... 9 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 03 | Gov. Island.11 52 | Hell Gate.... 1 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 14.

Cleared.

Steamers Salvor, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Fanny Cadwalader, McKaig, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Glaucus, Gale Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ship Elena, (Brem.,) Brewer, St. John, N. B., C. Luling & Co.

Bark Albers, (Brem.,) Deike, St. John, N. B., C. Luling & Co.; Vivid, Baker, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Maria White, Bryant, Bangor, H. W. Loud & Co.

Brigs Josephine, (Br.,) Forbes, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Freestone, (Br.,) Chisholm, St. Pierre, via Jacksonville, C. A. De Wolf & Co.; S. Giacomo, (Ital.,) Warren, Gloucester, Slocovich & Smith; Ida Cutten, (Br.,) McAlmon, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Nagarem, (Br.,) Murphy, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Magnolia, (Br.,) Clare, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Saxon, (Br.,) Green, St. John, N. F., M. E. Greene & Currie; A. C. Berry, Fulton, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Horace L. Francis, Bridgeport, M. Briggs & Co.; T. J. Tull, Cooper, Providence, Laraway & Flymer; Pepito, (Mex.,) Espinola, Campeachy and Sisal, Peterson & Co.; America, Reynolds, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Missouri, Loveland, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Aug. 12, 22 miles N. E. of Frying-pan Lightship, spoke brig Covondege, of Turks Island, 5 ds. from New-York for Jacksonville. 13th, 35 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamship Alabama; 70 miles N. of Hatteras, passed a 3-masted schooner, showing No. 3,765, bound N.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary. 13th inst., 15 miles N. of Hatteras, saw steamship Granada, hence for Charleston.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Ernst, Bremen July 29, via Southampton 1st inst., 4 P. M., with mdse. and 732 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Alexandra, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to Edmiston Bros. 11th inst., lat. 40, lon. 70, spoke brig Nebraska, from Boston for Galveston, dismasted; would try and get into Holmes' Hole; wished a tug sent to her assitance.

Ship Wallace, (of Wiscasset,) Carney, Newport, Wales, 37 ds., with railroad iron to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. No date, &c., spoke fishing schr. Eastern Wind, with 800 quintals fish, and John Simmons, with 800 quintals do.

Ship Rhine, Moore, London and Portsmouth July 10, with mdse. and 173 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Lucy Frances, Allen, Sagua 15 ds., with molasses to H. R. David. 4th inst., lat. 32 26, lon. 77, fell in with the Spanish bark Valentina, from Havana for Liverpool, water-logged and in a sinking condition. Took off the Captain and crew, 13 in number, and brought them to this port. The Captain of the Valentina reports having left Havana July 27, with a cargo of sugar, tobacco and indigo, bound to Liverpool; third day out experienced a severe gale, which caused the vessel to leak so badly that the pumps could not keep her free.

Bark Alexandre, (Fr.,) Foubert, Martinique 18 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lavinia, (of Eastport,) Davis, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Prett, Son & Co.

Brig Tancredi, (Ital.,) Cacase, Palermo 94 ds., with fruit and 10 passengers to master. Had some very heavy weather, lost and split sails.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Covell, Bermuda 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Middleton & Co.

Brig Flora, (of Liverpool, Eng.,) Mayo, Frontera 32 ds., with mahogany, &c., to J. H. Woodhouse.

Brig Francisca, (Ital.,) Sagomarsioro, Cadiz 44 ds., with wine to master.

Brig Kodiah, Talbot, Rondout, bound East.

Brig Hazo, Hall, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Jessie Jones, (Br.,) Lang, St. Kitts 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jones & Loug. 7th inst., in the Gulf, was boarded from a wh. brig, of New-Bedford, (name not recollected,) 10 months out, and while in sight, saw a whale strike one of her boats, killing five men and injuring some others; supplied them with medicines.

Schr. Clara W. Elwell, Long, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Cyrus Fossett, Hodgdon, Calais 90 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr King of the Forrest, Manwaring, George's Banks, with halibut.

Schr. Wm. Gray, ——, Portland, Conn., with stone to Loper & Davis.

Schr. Z. Snow, Smith, Bangor 6 ds., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Jas. Henry, Church, Gardiner 6 ds., to Frost & Austin.

Schr. John Snow, Coffin, Shulee, N. S., 8 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Mars Hill, Haskin, Bangor, with lumber to R. G. Adams.

Schr. Susan Taylor, Ward, Bangor, to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Gilman D. King, Blatchford, Calais, to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Ibex, (Br.,) Dart, Maitland, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Hattie B., Benner, Bangor 13 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams.

Schr. Victory, Shute, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Reno, Foster, Machias, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Mineola, Holt, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. American Eagle, McFarlan, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. M. E. Gage, Hopkins, Machias, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Wood, Ellsworth 5 ds., with wood to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Roberts, Calais, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Cheviot, Nash, Machias 8 ds., to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Mobile 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. B. Johnson, Johnson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Helen, Kearnes, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Lizzie J. Lapley, Jones, Bangor.

Schr. T. W. Ware, Stevens, New-Haven.

Schr. A. C. Chapman, ——, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Nausett, Cary, Orleans, with fish.

Schr. Pauline, Hallett, Port Jefferson, with wood.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Tandy, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Newport.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Chadwick, New-Haven.

Schr. Jacob, Birdsall, Fall River.

Schr. Cordelia, Howard, George's Banks, with halibut.

Schr. Emeline Lewis, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish.

Schr. S. Applegate, ——, Providence.

Sloop Superior, Mahon, Northport, with sand.

BELOW—Bark Woodland, from Marseilles.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 14—Arr. barks Clarita, Havana; Almoner, Philadelphia; Suliote, Rondout; Lady Frank in, Cienfuegos; White Cloud, Philadelphia; brigs H. G. Emery, Sagua; George Gilchrist, New-Orleans; Tantamer, Turks Island; Annie Batcheider, Philadelphia; L. Staples, Georgetown; W. A. Dresser, Philadelphia. Below—Ship Birnes, Penang.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14—Arr. steamship Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

E. Crane—bark, from Providence, bound E., Aug. 8, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 40.

John Freeman—brig, from Mobile for New-York, with mate and several of the crew sick, July 30, lat. 24, lon. 82—she was supplied with medicine.

Foreign Ports.

At Frontera, July 12, barks Caleb Haley, for New-York, ldg.; Jas. Welsh, Magill, do. do.; schr. Hattie Baker, Crowell, do. do. in a month.

[PER CUBA.]

Arr. from New-York June 27, Anna, at Rio Janeiro; July 5, Talisman, at do.; 3d, Zingara, at Bahia; 7th, Welland, at do.; 27th, Chespa, at Gibraltar; 25th, Chancellor and Francisquita, at Port Mahon; 31st, Palermo, at Marseilles; Aug. 1, Eleanor Thompson, at Flushing; Caprera and J. T. Pust, at Queenstown; 2d, Hotspur, at Gravesend; Dunholm, at Bristol; Camilla and Adams, in the Clyde.

Arr. from Boston July 26, Dorchester, at Port Mahon.

Arr. from Mobile July 3, Tasmania, in the Clyde.

Arr. from Philadelphia July 25, Bride, at Port Mahon; Aug. 3, King Bird, at Marseilles; 2d, Bentley, at Gravesend.

Arr. from Savannah, Aug. 2, John McVickar, at Liverpool.

Sld. for New-York June 4, Sea Breeze and Balcar, fm. Rio Grande; July 4, Tickler, from Pernambuco; 9th, Netherton, from do.; Aug. 2, Danube, from Pill.

[LATEST.]

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 5.

Arr. from New-York, Eleanor Thompson, at Antwerp; William Kane, at Scilly; Lily, Gloster, Nereide and Western Star, at Queenstown; Palmerston, at Cuxhaven; Orpheus, at Bremen; H ida Carm, at Flushing; Victory, Harvest Queen and Wisconsin, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Temps, at Antwerp; India, at Falmouth.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Lothian and Epaminondas, at Liverpool; Lycurgus, at Bordeaux.

Arr. from Baltimore, Shakespeare, at Bremen; Jessie Heinrick, at Flushing.

1866.
FALL FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS.
THE LATEST STYLES
ARE NOW MADE
VERY LIGHT.

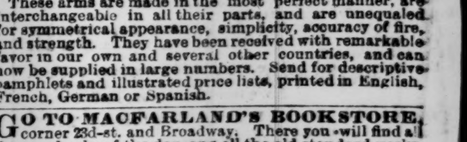
THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability and Economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
THIS POPULAR SKIRT IS UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE FASHION MAGAZINES and OPINIONS of the PRESS GENERALLY.
At WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of the PATENT,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
WAREROOMS and OFFICE,
Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS., NEW-YORK.
Also, at WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS.

SPECIAL SALE
FOR
AUGUST,
BY
DEVLIN & CO.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING.
AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE,
TERMS: CASH, OR 90 DAYS, WITH INTEREST ADDED.
Wholesale Department,
CORNER BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

A CARD.
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.
At the request of many prominent commercial men, and in consequence of the enormous amount of business now being done at the Art Institute, No. 625 Broadway, the above Association has felt itself compelled to open a *Branch Agency* at
ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.'S,
No. 21 Nassau-st., near Wall.
At the above-named *Branch Office*, Shares can be obtained, specimen Engravings seen, and all further information furnished.

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.
This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.
The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.
No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.
BIOKRENE
cures general debility, impotency, nervous incapacity dyspepsia, depression, loss of appetite, low spirits, imbecility, mental indolence, emaciation, ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.
BIOKRENE.
The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.
One dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

MOSQUITO NETS AT $1 75 PER PIECE.
BOBINET LACE at low prices.
PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.



PEABODY'S BREECH-LOADING
MUSKETS, CARBINES AND SPORTING RIFLES,
FOR METALIC CARTRIDGES, MANUFACTURED BY THE
PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY ARMORY,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
These arms are made in the most perfect manner, are interchangeable in all their parts, and are unequaled for symmetrical appearance, simplicity, accuracy of fire, and strength. They have been received with remarkable favor in our own and several other countries, and can now be supplied in large numbers. Send for descriptive pamphlets and illustrated price lists, printed in English, French, German or Spanish.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 483, Aug. 14, 1866.
10, 65, 23, 45, 23, 15, 31, 51, 5, 16, 32, 2, 29, 77.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 484, Aug. 14, 1866.
35, 62, 65, 38, 40, 24, 53, 13, 71, 19, 42, 3, 41.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 383, Aug. 14, 1866.
71, 63, 14, 25, 23, 20, 52, 7, 69, 9, 37, 17, 13, 30.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 384, Aug. 14, 1866.
26, 48, 14, 7, 65, 5, 21, 40, 37, 8, 4, 43, 60.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTS, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER MAIN-ST. AND SOUTH-AV.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 15, 1866.
Twenty-second Dividend—On Demand, the Naugatuck Railroad Company will pay a half-yearly Dividend of Five (5) per cent. free of Government tax. The Transfer Book will be reopened on the 18th inst.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.